THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXVII.
NUMBER 19.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN .....11-8.
MOFUSSIL 13-4

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

THE WEEK.

Monday, 5th May.

THE labour demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday last was the most immense thing of the kind ever witnessed, and it is estimated that three hundred thousand persons were present. Mr. Burns, Mr. Davitt, and others spoke, and urged reasons in favour of a working day of eight hours. All the speakers advocated strictly legal means being used to attain their object, which must be obtained through Parliament. Demonstrations, which were of an orderly nature, also took place in the principal towns throughout Spain on the same day. Petitions were drawn up to the Cortes, asking that a working day of eight hours be legalised.

THE Nizam has contributed Rs. 25,000 from his private purse towards the famine fund for the relief of distress at Mecca.

FAMINE of water is still continuing in Simla, and the deputation of a special officer to enquire into the matter has been declared in some quarters to be a farce, as the question of an extended water scheme has more than once been considered by the Municipality. Although the recent rains have in a small measure increased the flow into the reservoirs on the catchment area, it is said that a short supply in the season is bound to occur. The opinion too that the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab should pay the expense of deputing an engineer to enquire into the scheme for an extension of the present water works has been freely expressed, for, as matters now stand, the Municipality are to be saddled with this charge, although they appear to be ill able to afford it.

A TELEGRAM from England, in reply to a question from India, refers to the delay in the order regarding the deputation of Uncovenanted Service witnesses. The message says that nothing can be done until the Select Committee is appointed, but that the appointment is expected daily.

SOME amusement seems to have been caused in the English Society by the announcement that her Majesty the Queen was about to appear in public at Darmstadt in uniform. "This was of course a compliment to the German Emperor, and the sober Teutons seem to have taken it very much as a matter of course. Ladies' uniform such as is sometimes worn at fancy balls does not involve any marked change in the ordinary cut of a dress, and it is probably the incongruity of our highly decorous and domestic Queen-Empress donning such novel attire that has caused surprise. High personages must, however, always bow to custom, as Lord Dufferin well understood. It is said that when his Excellency visited the golden temple at Amritsar he was asked if he would take off his shoes before entering. Lord Dufferin, smiling, replied that he would remove even more than his shoes if it were the custom."

NOT only are the ladies of Paris the best dressed in the world, but they are also the most extravagant in the matter of dress. It costs,—to judge from certain figures furnished by a writer in the *Temps*—fabulous sums to dress elegantly in Paris. In the course of one twelve-month, in round numbers, the nine leading *couturiers* of the gay capital supply costumes to the value of twenty-five million francs. One artist in the line—if the expression may be used—whose fame began under the Second Empire, sends out each year bills the total amount of which is more than six million francs. A ladies' tailor whose speciality is the tollettes intended for out of doors, puts down his annual receipts at something more than four million francs; and lower down in the list are five *couturiers* whose united takings reach more than ten million francs yearly, and a couple of dressmakers, who, between them, make five million francs per annum. If from dress one were to go to the chapter of bonnets and hats, hosiery, underlinen, and all the various articles that go to make up a lady's attire, it would certainly be found that, without taking jewellery into the question, a well-dressed Parisienne carries on her person a small *fortune*.

Tuesday, 6th May.

THE *Morning Post* says :—'The Government appear determined to render the administration of the Income-Tax as harassing, inquisitorial, and unpopular as it is possible to make it. Not satisfied with having introduced this most obnoxious and intolerable impost in the teeth of the most strenuous public opposition, they are now endeavouring to ascertain the exact limit of public forbearance. The comparative silence with which the public has resigned itself to the measure, appears to have been misconstrued by the authorities as implying a tacit approval of it, or at any rate a cessation of opposition. But they are grievously mistaken, for if the Government persist in their present policy, we shall not be surprised at a renewal of the opposition, which is likely to have far-reaching effects.' It is certainly time to renew the opposition.

ACCORDING to the report of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on the outturn of *rabi* and special crops in Bengal, for the year 1889-90, the season has been unfavourable to the *rabi* crops in some respects. The excessive rain which fell in the middle of November last destroyed the seed of *rabi* crops, which had been recently sown, and made it necessary in many places to have the land sown over again. Deficiency of rain during the time of preparing and sowing *rabi* lands was, on the other hand, felt in several districts of the Patna-Division and in Dinagepore, while the absence of rain in December, January and February reduced the outturn more or less in all districts of the Patna, Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore divisions. Sugarcane suffered more or less from deficency of rain in almost all districts of the Burdwan division and probably also in Patna, Shahabad, Lohardugga and Manbhoom. Injury from floods is reported from Dacca and parts of Nuddea, Jessore and Moorshedabad. The tobacco crop was below the average in Rajshahye and Dinagepore. Poppy was injured to some extent by deficiency of rain during the cold weather in Patna, Shahabad, Mozufferpore and Bhagulpore.

MR. GOSCHEN's Budget speech was one of unusual interest, and has been discussed in all its phases. In one passage he said :—"On drink alone of all consumable articles the revenue was under-estimated for the last year. The rush to alcohol was universal. Some rushed to the beer barrel, others to the spirit bottle, others to the decanter. All classes seemed combined in toasting prosperity to the country. This extraordinary circumstance was deplored for many reasons, and places upon Government an increasing liability to deal with the question of the consumption of alcoholic drinks. Rum shows the greatest increase."

ALLUDING to the subject of the tea duty, Mr. Goschen said :—"The deficiency of the tea duty was owing partly to the transfer of purchases from China to India, and partly to the fact that traders had refrained from taking tea out of bond during the past two months, in the belief that the duty would be reduced." Mr. Goschen assumes that there will be a further transfer from China to Indian tea.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says something about the Emperor William's intentions with regard to Alsace-Lorraine. It is said that the Emperor means to form the provinces into a buffer State between France and Germany extending from Switzerland to Belgium, and embracing Luxemburgh.

A BERLIN telegram says that the Emperor requests Prince Bismarck to give up certain documents received from him when he was Crown Prince. Prince Bismarck refuses and threatens to publish them.

THE Emperor of Austria has been performing the ancient rite of washing the feet of twelve men selected from amongst the poorest in Vienna. At the same time he placed round their necks a purse containing a number of new-minted coins, and a banquet of thirteen courses was sent to their homes. Formerly the Empress washed the feet of a dozen aged women, but this custom has lapsed, although the gratuities are continued.

Wednesday, 7th May.

MR. FANSHAWE, Director-General of Post Offices in India, goes on furlough for one year from the 23rd instant. Mr. H. M. Kisch will officiate for him.

THE reduction of postage to England is still being considered by the Government of India. There will be no reduction in rates on newspapers and parcels, the new scheme being applicable to postage on letters only.

THE Public Works Department has only two points on which it stands entirely in line with the rest of the Uncovenanted, *viz.*, the sterling payment of furlough allowances and pensions; and will present before the promised Parliamentary Committee a separate case of its own. This separate case will be in the hands of Mr. O'Callaghan, as representing the Stanley Engineers, Mr. Vincent as representing Cooper's Hill, and Mr. Humphreys Roorkee. It is believed that one of its strongest requisitions will be for the amalgamation of the whole of the Civil Engineers of the Department upon one footing, to the effacement of the useless and invidious distinctions that now divide them into classes. Mr. G. H. D. Walker, though an officer of the Public Works Secretariat, goes before the Committee as a representative, not of the department, but of the service generally.

AN extraordinary swindle was revealed in the Bombay Police Court on Wednesday last. A Jain from Cutch went to Bombay in 1885. Finding no temple belonging to his caste-fellows he proposed one should be built; but objections were raised that sufficient funds could not be realised. The originator then offered to give Rs. 1,500 as a nucleus, and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 8,000 were collected and put in the bank until the man who proposed the scheme offered to take the money, and give a higher rate of interest than that offered by the bank. This was agreed to, and shortly afterwards the man disappeared. All attempts to recover the money having failed, the subscribers are now taking legal proceedings. A warrant was issued, but the accused surrendered voluntarily, and is now in custody.

A HANDSOME marble bust of Sir Frank Souter, late Commissioner of Police in Bombay, provided by the subscribers to the Sir Frank Souter Memorial Fund, and which recently arrived in Bombay, was placed in the Bombay Municipal Hall on the 30th April, afternoon, at the close of the Municipal Standing Committee's meeting. The bust is precisely similar to the one lately erected in front of the Police Commissioner's office at Byculla, and has been executed by the same artist, Mr. Roscoe Mullins.

THE Registrar of Publications in the Madras Presidency alludes in his report for last year to what he calls "the notable event of the year," namely, the prosecution and punishment with rigorous imprisonment of a Native book-seller for republishing an old indecent book in Tamil which appears to have received the attention of the police. The *Madras Mail* remarks :—"Similar publications are, we believe, by no means uncommon. What probably ensured conviction in the present case were the indecent illustrations, but there are many publications both in Tamil and Telugu just as objectionable without them, and it is to be hoped that efforts will be made to bring the publishers of these, too, to justice." The publishers of indecent publications should certainly be punished; only care should be taken that real offenders alone are brought to justice.

SIR JAMES LYALL is expected to lay the foundation-stone of the Albert Victor Memorial Hospital at Lahore before he leaves for Simla. A sum of Rs. 33,000 has been contributed by the Punjab Government towards the building of the new hospital, and up to date Rs. 22,000 have been subscribed by the public, and paid into the Bank of Bengal. About Rs. 14,000 more have been promised but not yet paid, while many districts in the Punjab which have been asked to subscribe have not yet contributed anything. It is hoped that when all contributions from the public have been paid in, they will not fall far short of Rs. 40,000.

SURGEON MAJOR GREGG is strongly of opinion that unripe and decomposing fruits are among the predisposing causes of cholera.

Thursday, 8th May.

SMOKELESS powder for fowling-pieces, a Paris correspondent reports, will be manufactured shortly by the French Government, which has bought the patent. It is almost noiseless in exploding, and does not soil the gun. The discoverer is a young chemist at Dijon.

A SCHEME for connecting Chittagong with Calcutta and Silchar by railway is under consideration. Emigration to Burmah is supposed to be retarded by the sea-voyage it entails, but if the projected railway be opened, the obstacle would vanish, and a start will no doubt be given to the emigration of Hindus from India to Burmah.

A RESOLUTION appears in the *Gazette of India* on the report of the Committee of the Public Works Accounts. The principal recommendations of the Committee are accepted by the Government of India, and the abolition or simplification of forms and procedure are sanctioned in this Resolution. Cordial thanks by the Government are given to Mr. Macdonald, President, on whom the greater part of the labour of dealing with the report fell, and to Colonel Harvey, and Mr. Gardner, Officers associated with Mr. Macdonal. The report is characterised by prudence and complete mastery of the subject.

THE German Reichstag was opened on Monday last by the Emperor William who in his speech from the throne, declared that his efforts were unceasingly directed to the continued maintenance of peace and that he had succeeded strengthening the confidence of the powers by that policy. "He will cultivate existing defensive alliances and friendly relations with all foreign powers. Any displacement of the balance of power will, he said, endanger the equilibrium forming the basis of the peace policy of Germany. The Emperor alluded to the resolution passed by the Berlin Labour Conference, and expressed his perfect solicitude for the interest of workmen. He pointed out the urgency which existed for the amelioration of the conditions of labour, in regard to which the powers were concerting measures of relief. The proposed increase of the army, which begins on the 1st of October, was, the Emperor said, in consequence of the action of neighbouring powers in the same direction."

MR. Gladstone and Mr. Herbert Gladstone are receiving from all parts of India petitions for presentation to Parliament praying for redress of grievances. We hope the petitions will receive such consideration as they deserve.

ARRANGEMANTS are being made to hold a series of naval manœuvres in Bombay harbour next September.

IT is in contemplation to make Khoolna the seat of a sessions judge. The district has risen considerably in importance since its formation in 1882, owing to the construction of the Central Bengal Railway. Its sessions work is at present performed by the judge of Jessore, who proceeds there at irregular intervals on circuit.

THE hearing of the action brought by Captain O'Shea against his wife and Mr. Parnell for divorce is expected to be tried before a special jury in the Divorce Court about July. Mr. Parnell has filed his answer to the petition, and Mrs O'Shea will take the same step very shortly. The case, after these legal preliminaries, will be set down for trial next sittings, and is nearly certain to be reached before the long vacation.

AN enquiry into the attempted murder of Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, the Dewan of Cambay, is about to commence at Cambay, under the superintendence of the Political Agent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—"We have fresh evidence of the increasing interest which the Nizam of Hyderabad is taking in educational projects which affect India. I am told that the grant which he will make to the educational institute which is to be established in the capital, and in which Mr. H. S. King is showing as keen an interest, will really amount to £5,000. The institute, however, is receiving a very considerable native appreciation. The latest advices from India show that something like £20,000 will be contributed by native States. This, I believe, exceeds the amount anticipated."

GOOD progress is being made with the construction of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and it is not unlikely that the line will be opened early next year. The work on the Tunnel section is heavy, and rapid progress cannot be expected So far, however, no exceptional difficulties have been encountered, and if all goes well it is expected that the railway will be ready for traffic by this time next year or even sooner. The discovery of coal on the line is important, and ought to show that there is no present necessity for proceeding with the work on the branch to Umaria.

Friday, 9th May.

ENCOURAGED by the success of the bridge across the Forth, engineers are now considering the equally great scheme of a bridge across the Bosphorus, thus connecting Europe and Asia and their present and future railway systems. The Turkish newspaper *Hakikat* gives some particulars of this project, *apropos* of an offer by a French syndicate to build a bridge of 800 metres in length and 70 metres high, between Roumeli and Anatoli Hissar. The striking feature of the bridge would be that it would consist of one span, and thus—although of much shorter length than the Forth Bridge—it is described as a greater work, because its single span exceeds in length by one-half the longest span of the Forth Bridge. The Anatolian Railway it is thought will make the construction of such a bridge a necessary and feasible undertaking before many years.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes :—Some Russian newspapers publish a telegram from Bokhara which, if true, would go to show that Russia has scored another success in Central Asia. It is to the effect that the Amir of Afghanistan has now officially given leave to Russian caravans to trade, not only in the towns of Afghan, Turkestan, and the vilayet of Tschar, but also at Herat itself. The Muscovite press rightly remarks that Russian trade will greatly benefit by this opening of the markets of Afghanistan.

THE *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says that the leading feature of Germany's foreign policy is the maintenance of the Triple Alliance, as well as a cordial understanding with England and good relations with other Powers. The chief object of her domestic policy is the solution of the Socialist question, for which peace is essential. The Labour Conference was the first step towards this desirable end.

THE Lansdowne bridge over the Indus at Sukkur, which oscillated in an alarming manner under foot passenger traffic when the opening ceremony was being performed by Lord Reay, has since been stiffened by the introduction of additional bracing, got out from England for the purpose. The work has just been completed, and the bridge passed all the tests satisfactorily, the maximum oscillation being 5-16th of an inch on each side of the centre line.

THE Amban before leaving for Lassa paid a visit to Jalapahar on Saturday last. The Commissioner, Mr. Paul, and others accompanied His Excellency from Darjeeling to Jalapahar. As a deviation from Chinese etiquette, ladies were admitted amid profuse salutations. The Chinese inhabitants of Darjeeling gave a pyrotechnic display at Jalapahar. The Amban's leaving taking of Mr. Paul is described as sympathetic.

IT is proposed to establish a frontier force in Upper Burma, on the footing of that existing in the Punjab, composed of tribesmen of the country with a small proportion of Gurkhas. The force will be under the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

IT is becoming more and more evident that petroleum will before long replace to a large extent wood and coal, not only for locomotive purposes on railways but for brick and lime burning. It is believed that a sufficient supply can be procured in the Harnai Valley and other well known localities.

THE East Indian Railway Company have effected a large saving through their employment of Indian drivers on their line. During the last year, Rs. 4,75,856 was thus saved.

THE Government has sanctioned the proposal of Colonel LaTouche, Superintendent of Army clothing, to visit the manufacturing centres in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies for the purpose of introducing more extensively Indian manufactures for military clothing, and conferring personally with Mill Managers and others for improving the qualities of the present supplies. The purchases for the department now amount to about Rs 1,50,000 annually.

EFFORTS towards social reform are being made at Rawul Pindee. At the last meeting of the "Sookhi Sabha" on Sunday, it was proposed by a leading member of the community that the custom of three years' mourning by females for the death of every relation should be altered to three and six months' mourning only for the death of old and young relations respectively. The existing system causes the female members of most families to pass the major portion of their lives in fruitless mourning, wearing clothing not cleaned or washed, and undergoing other privations, such as constant attendance at the house where the death occurred.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has been invited by the Liberals of North Kensington to stand at the next election against Sir Roper Lethbridge, but has declined.

Saturday 10th May.

THE *Darjeeling News* writes :—"One of the best proofs of the Tibet passes being re-opened, and the blockade of Darjeeling raised, is the arrival of a very large number of ponies, sheep, and many Tibetans themselves."

MEASURES are at present being taken by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta for the establishment of a Bishopric at Lucknow, but unless the new diocese is willing to subscribe an endowment of Rs. 800 a month, the Bishopric cannot be founded.

THE Amir's prolonged absence from Cabul is said to be a desire to show that his son Hubbibullah is capable of holding the reins of Government. He is anxious that Hubbibullah's claim to the succession should be recognised, but in this matter Government has shown no intention of meeting his views.

THE following statistics regarding the military expenditure of the six Great Powers of Europe may interest the reader. France stands at the head of the list, and she is credited with having spent nearly sixty-seven millions sterling a year on her army and navy, fortifications, new guns, rifles and ammunition, and various other matters included in her Ordinary and Extraordinary War Budgets Germany has spent less than half this sum; while Great Britain is said to have laid out very little more than Germany. The Russian military expenditure has exceeded that of England or Germany by some ten millions sterling a year, while Austria and Italy have each spent barely half as much as Germany on military affairs during the past three years.

ON Tuesday April 15, Sir J Gorst informed Mr. W M'Laren that the Secretary of State had seen a statement to the effect that two Madrassee girls had been seized, forcibly put upon a steamer for Rangoon, and there sold for Rs. 80 and 90 respectively. He could state with satisfaction that the man who had been guilty of this offence had since been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The Government had had their attention directed to the necessity of careful watching in such matters, and would see that when offences of the kind were committed the law was rigorously enforced.

IN answer to Mr. Mundella and Mr. Maclean, Sir J. Gorst on Thursday, April 17, said :—The India Factory Bill has been postponed by the Council in India till receipt of replies from Local Governments and Administrations. The resolutions of the Berlin Conference will be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Government of India, and will no doubt receive due consideration from them before the Bill is passed into law.

ON May 6, Mr. Bradlaugh was to have called attention to the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford of the Bombay Civil Service and to the circumstances under which certain mamlutdars were induced to give evidence in relation to such charges, and move that a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will disallow the Indian Indemnity Act, 1889, on the ground that it does not give effect to the solemn pledge made on behalf of the Government of India.

IN the Commons Mr. Bradlaugh on the second reading of Indian Councils Bill was to have moved "That this House expresses its regret that in proposing by this Bill to increase the number of the additional members of the Indian Councils for making laws and regulations no recognition is given to the elective principle." Mr. J. Maclean was to move amendments to Mr Bradlaugh's motion on second reading of Indian Councils Bill.

THE Queen's Birthday Ball at the Shrubbery, Darjiling, will be held on the 28th May, instead of the 24th.

IT is not very generally known what the luxury of a census involves. The one taken in the N.-W. Provinces in 1881 cost upwards of two lakhs and eighty thousand rupees. For a census to be shortly taken in America, it is said that the stationery ordered will fill a room three blocks long, 30 feet high, and 40 feet wide; a good portion of this will pass through the post, for which 75,000,000 of free delivery envelopes are being prepared. And this is only for the preliminary work.

MR C. LITTLE officiates as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, and Mr. Gilliland acts for Mr. Little.

LORD Cross has appealed to the Institution of Civil Engineers to aid him in the extension of Indian Railways.

THE Punjab Government is understood to be coming forward with a scheme of its own for the Military Education of the Indian aristocracy.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON INDIAN DEFENCE.

WE have in a recent issue discussed the opinions expressed by Sir Charles Dilke in his work entitled "Problems of Greater Britain" on the questions connected with the internal administration of British India; and now we proceed to notice his views on the important subject of Indian defence. Sir Charles has for years made this subject his special study and a little more than a year ago he went over the whole of the North-Western frontier of the Empire and closely examined its defences. He rightly holds that the question of Indian defence should receive the most careful and attentive consideration now that the frontier of the British dominions in Asia is virtually conterminous with the possessions of a great military power. Sir Charles discusses the possibility of arriving at an understanding with Russia in regard to India and rejects the idea of an Anglo-Russian alliance as preposterous. He points out that there can be no understanding with Russia which would not end in merely providing that Power with excellent bases from which to make the inevitable attack, when the time came for her to break her pledge. Sir Charles Dilke observes:—"What we should lose by the Anglo-Russian alliance, which seems to reduce itself, when examined, to a permission or to an encouragement to Russia to stretch herself on the one side towards the Dardanelles, and on the other side into Afghanistan, is clear; our Turkish trade, our power to use the Euphrates route or the Suez Canal during war with Russia when once she was established on the magnificient position of the Sea of Marmora, the friendship of the Afghan people now tardily obtained, and the confidence of our Indian subjects in our strength. At one blow, we should have brought military Russia within possible striking distance of India and put ourselves further off from India by driving ourselves to the use of the cape route even in a single-handed war." We must confess that there is much force in these observations. We are inclined to think with Sir Charles Dilke that England has every thing to lose and nothing to gain by an alliance with Russia. The case would certainly have been widely different if we could rely on the plighted word of the Muscovite. But it is notorious that Russia has broken her most solemn pledges and promises when the time came for her to do so; and there is no guarantee that she will not pursue a similar course in the future. Sir Charles Dilke is, in our opinions, quite right in thinking that the death of the present Amir will be the signal for confusion in Afghanistan with which England has not yet adequately prepared herself to deal. He has no hesitation whatever in saying that Russia must not, on any account, be allowed to approach nearer than she has already done; and that her further advance towards India would be ruinous to us in expense and would make the British position under such circumstances intolerable. Well, Russia cannot approach nearer without breaking the convention which resulted from the protracted labours of the Afghan Delimitation Commission. Her violation of the boundary line which has been laid down by the Commission will constitute a *casus belli*; but should England decline to treat it as such a very bad effect will be produced on the minds of the Princes and people of India.

Sir Charles Dilke explains at some length what has been done in providing for the defence of the Indian Empire and approves generally the measures that have already been adopted with this object in view. Much, however, remains to be accomplished before the defences of the Empire can be said to have been placed on a sound and satisfactory footing. Sir Charles writes:—"Above all, it is necessary to still further increase the reserve of mules and the reserve of horses, with all the necessary saddlery, harness and carts, and to provide the whole army with the latest weapons. The delay in deciding about the new magazine rifle has been serious, as we are unable to arm the whole of the Native infantry with Martini-Henry rifles until the British troops in India have received the new rifle. The question of ammunition is also difficult.* * * The ammunition difficulty extends also to the artillery, of which some batteries have the new twelve pounder breech-loading guns, while others are still armed with the old nine-pounder muzzle-loading guns.* * * The Indian railway bridges should be made fit for the passage of troops on foot; rolling stock on the railways—terribly deficient—increased to enable troops to be conveyed with rapidity by our strategic lines. The bridges of boats that have been taken away should be replaced; the Indus ferries kept up; the railway should be made to Bannu; the Tochi valley surveyed and opened to trade, and the tribes as far as the Afghan posts brought into relations with ourselves. It is known to the Indian Government, since the recent visits of Sir Robert Sandeman and General Prendergast, that the Zhole Valley would pay for occupation, and that the chiefs and people desire our protection. During the Viceroy's visit to the frontier in November, 1889, it was decided to annex the Zhole, and in December, 1889, Sir R. Sandeman marched through the Gomal. The Kurram line—which would have to be defended, first at Peiwar Kotal, then in the defiles, and then at Kalabagh, where a bridge head is needed, would become also a valuable alternative line of advance for ourselves. Bridge fortifications are also needed for the defence of the Sukkur position." Now, there can be no doubt that the carrying out of the measures enumerated by Sir Charles Dilke in the passage we have just quoted will seriously embarrass the finances of India. Since the Russian scare of 1885 enormous sums have been and are being expended for strengthening the defences of the Empire, and there is no knowing when this expenditure will cease. The *Pioneer* suggested some little while ago that the British Treasury should contribute from the surplus at its disposal towards the cost of placing the defences of India on a sound and satisfactory footing. The suggestion is an admirable one and should receive the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Nor are the measures enumerated by Sir Charles Dilke in the passage quoted above all that it would be necessary to adopt for completing the schemes of defence. He also discusses the steps that should be taken if, under one pretext or another, the Russians should advance to Herat or Balkh, both of which now practically lie at their mercy. In the event of such an advance Sir Charles recommends that the railway should at once be extended to Kandahar. He, however, forgets that the Amir will not agree to the construction of a railway in his territory. Sir Charles Dilke further states that the British position on the North-West frontier will never be thoroughly secure until we have two lines of railway meeting in Seistan—one connected with India and the other with a point on the Persian Gulf. Then the Nushki lines are not the only additional strategic lines of railway which will have to be constructed if Russia comes to Herat or Balkh. The want of cross communication between the line of defence in front of the Khyber and the Quetta line must be supplied, while a railway should be constructed along the Zholeriver connecting Dera Ismail Khan with Quetta. Again, a bridge must be built over the Indus at Kalabagh and Attock connected by a line upon the Indian side of that river with the routes through the Gomal and the Bolan. In addition to these, the trustworthy portion of the Indian Army, both European and Native, must be increased. Well might, therefore, Sir Charles say that in the event of Russia making a further advance the British position in India would become intolerable. The steps which it would then be necessary to take will involve an enormous increase of taxation, which in itself would constitute a serious political danger.

We fully agree with Sir Charles Dilke that of Indian soldiers are ever to occupy Kandahar it is much better that they should appear before it as deliverers than as the enemies of the Afghan. This is the language of genuine statesmanship, and we would commend it to those who advocate a "forward" frontier policy! Sir Charles, we find, strongly advocates the abolition of the Presidency commands. He says: "My own belief is that the Presidency system is unnecessary and an evil in its results in civil as in military affairs; but while in civil affairs its only consequence is waste and muddle, in military affairs its consequence is danger, and may be the loss of a campaign and destruction of our Empire. If the Indian Council insist on keeping up the Presidency system, they may disappear along with it and certainly their fight for the Presidency system has been a complete condemnation of the wisdom of their own advice. * * * In the refusal of Lord Cross to initiate legislation (if legislation be, indeed, necessary which I doubt,) to secure the unification of the military command in India, there is a special and peculiar excess of timidity, caused by the fact that he is assured of the support of Lord Ripon and of Lord Dufferin, and that he knows that the former of these ex-Viceroys feels so strongly upon the subject as to make it certain that he would be able to secure the support of Mr. Gladstone for the reform. Lord Cross will now bear the blame which might have fallen upon Lord Kimberley. His decision has probably been the last that could be taken in time upon this question. The favourable opportunity may never recur, and to adopt the change when war may threaten, or when the Russian throne may be occupied by one less favourable to peace, will afford us no breathing period to bring the new system into working order." We entirely agree with Sir Charles Dilke that the Presidency system should be knocked on the head in so far as military matters are concerned; but in civil affairs we are strongly in favour of a plan of rather levelling up than of levelling down. It would decidedly be a great advantage to have the three Lieutenant-Governorships raised to the status and rank of Governorships. In military matters, however, the sooner the Presidency stystem is abolished the better for the interests of the Empire. Nothing but routing and private interests stand in the way of the abolition of that system.

AN INDIAN SANDHURST.

THE Duke of Connaught, while Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, had more than once declared himself in favour of the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst for training the youth of this country for the military profession. The want of such an institution, we need hardly say, has been long and deeply felt, and those who supply it will undoubtedly confer an incalculable benefit on the country. We are glad to find that the question has been brought under the consideration of the Government of Bombay by a representation addressed to the Military Department of that Government. At a public meeting recently held at Poona it was resolved by way of memorial to the Duke of Connaught to raise funds for the establishment of military institute "for educating and training of the youths of respectable families to qualify themselves for the places of Native Commissioned Officers, without being promoted from the ranks and for the education of the Native Officers in command of the armies of Native States." A Committee that was formed to give effect to this Resolution waited upon the Duke of Connaught with an address on the 12th of March, and His Royal Highness was pleased to express his approval in regard of the form of the Memorial and to allow the proposed military institute, when established to be called after his name.

In the representation which the Committee have submitted to the Government of Bombay they have made out a strong case for the establishment of a military institute for the better training of Native Officers both in the Indian Armies and in the armies of the Feudatory States. They point out that there are two classes of people for whose benefit the Government ought to provide an Indian Sandhurst. The first class represents the descendants of the old military nobility in British. The ancestors of these men whether under Mahomedan, Marhatta or Sikh rule, commanded armies in the field and won military glory and distinction. But under the system introduced by the British Government this coveted career has been particularly

closed to them. If they wish to enter the military service of Government, they must, speaking generally, begin life as private and then gradually through the ranks. This they are naturally unwilling to do, and as they do not care to adapt themselves to the altered condition of affairs and acquire the necessary qualifications for civil employment, they cannot find occupation suited to their capacity and aspirations. And the inevitable consequence is that they waste their time in idleness or dissipation and become poor. This state of things is truly deplorable and ought to be remedied without further delay. The subject was discussed in the Blue Book of 1876, in which it is included among other important questions relating to the reorganization of the Native Army. Mr. Rogers, then senior member of the Bombay Council, in his minute of the 13th June, 1875, observed—"These men now spend their lives in dissipation and sulkiness for want of a fitting field on which to expend their energies. Mr. Gibbs, the junior member, was also of the same opinion as his colleague. Mr. Robinson, (afterwards Sir William) at that time senior member of the Madras Council, in his minute on the reorganization of the Native Army, proposed the establishment of a military college in India for the training of Native Officers. He wrote:—"I think that officers should have the same facilities of study &c., afforded in this country as are now afforded at home, and that military schools might be established through which natives of social standing might pass at an early age into the higher grades of Native Officers without passing through the ranks." The proposal was supported by Mr. Ellis, junior member of the Madras Council. Sir Andrew Clarke, then a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, strongly urged upon the attention of Government the claims of these classes and the scheme proposed by Sir William Robinson had the sanction of such a high authority as Lord Napier of Magdala, the then Commander-in-Chief in India. Lord Salisbury, who at that time was Secretary of State for India, in passing final orders on the subject of the reorgan zation of the Native Army, stated in plain terms that "the selection and appointment of a few native gentlemen of good family of approved loyalty and of good education to hold the position of Native commissioned Officers with the regular army could not fail especially if they had the further claim of being sons of distinguished Native officers to promote a feeling of professional pride and self-respect among the other members of the same class and to enhance the dignity and importance of this class." It will thus be seen that Lord Salisbury expressed himself emphatically in favour of the introduction of a system of direct appointment to the posts of Native Commissioned Officers; but not much progress has been made in the direction indicated by the present Prime Minister of England fourteen years ago. It is true that in the Punjab and Bengal Armies a small proportion of the Native Officers are appointed from the martial families of Upper India; but this is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. In 1885, it was laid down that one-third of the commissions in each regiment would be conferred on Native gentlemen who would come forward with recruits, horses and equipment according to the prescribed scale. This experiment, as the Duke of Connaught's Memorial Committee observe in their letter to the Bombay Government, "has never been fairly tried, partly because under the rules laid down, only men with large means could afford to apply for admission for their sons and wards, but chiefly because the probationers selected have to join some large military station and learn drill, musketry, riding, &c, under great difficulties on the spot, while in actual service far away from their homes. Being left to themselves at a time of life when their characters have not been formed, they run great risks which prudent parents and guardians do not choose to incur."

Even the *Pioneer* is constrained to admit that "the exclusion of young men of martial races from their heriditary profession of arms has long been a recognised blot upon our administration." The question naturally arises, why should not this blot be wiped off? The Duke of Connaught's Memorial Committee feel assured of being able to raise a sum sufficient to obtain a site and a building for the proposed Indian Sandhurst, and hey state that further help may be expected rom the feudatory Chiefs and others so soon as the sanction of Goverument is accorded to the scheme. The Committee say :—"The second class for whom the instruction provided will prove very useful is represented by the officers in the reorganized armies of the Native States. The Government of India in recent years has been engaged in enquiries as to the best means of utilising the armies of the Native States. In this connection no permanent improvement can be expected unless and until provision is made for the education and training of the Native Officers in command of these armies. We have reason to believe that the rules of some of the first-class Native States have already represented the necessity of such training for their Officers and requested permission of the Government of India to be allowed to send a few of their young men to England to qualify themselves by attending the course of instruction at the military institutions in that country. Even if this permission is granted it will not supply the want felt to an adequate extent." This is quite well. Lord Harris, the new Governor of Bombay, is, from the experience acquired by him in the War Office, peculiarly well fitted to deal with the question which the Duke of Connaught's Memorial Committee have urged upon the attention of the Bombay Government. We have no doubt that his Lordship will commend this important subject to the favourable consideration of the Government of India. And we earnestly hope that the opinions of Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief and of Sir George Chesney, the Military Member of Council, will not be against the carrying out of the Duke of Connaught's wishes.

THE BURIAL OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

Conceived by scientific enthusiasm in England but reared under the step-motherly care of Stracheyinety, this measure had never a chance of being operative. Though passed as an Act of the legislature, it never came into operation, and no time was fixed for it to come to operation. Though duly delivered, its active life was contingent upon officers and Government Notifications which were never appointed or issued. In fact it was still-born. The stimulant was wanting to quicken it into life, and now the still-born babe is about to be consigned to the grave. Other projects of law are given a trial, but this is condemned as a failure without a trial. It is true the failure is not openly avowed. On the contrary, a circular has been issued for public opinion as to the best means of bringing the Act into operation. It is said in that circular :—

"As at present advised, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the system which promises the best solution of the question is that of the tolah of 180 grains, the seer of 80 tolahs, and the maund of 40 seers. The rupee is exactly the tolah of 180 grains and is already, it is believed, largely used as a standard of weight sufficiently accurate for purposes of everyday life. The seer (2·057 lbs) of 80 tolas and the maund of 40 seers have already been adopted on the railways in India, and the tendency of trade would naturally be to follow these weights, which would therefore probably be more easily adopted for general use than any others. The convenience of the public generally is the first consideration to which the Government of India has to look in the matter, and it would be far easier to make the use of the simple and familiar system mentioned above general than to introduce a novel system because it has been found suitable in Europe, or for the sake of theoretical perfection. But before coming to any conclusion on the point, the Government of India would be glad to receive an expression of the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as to the best system of weights and measures capable of being generally adopted throughout the Lower Provinces, and as to the steps, if any, besides those indicated in section 8 of the Act, which may be taken to promote its general application."

The conditions here are that public opinion must pronounce the burial service. The primary condition of the Act is the rigid uniformity in all parts of the empire. It was with a view to put down the diversity which obtained and still obtains in different parts of India and causes much mischief and loss and annoyance to the people, the Act was passed as an imperial policy. Next to number, weights and measures form the basis of all knowledge. In the infancy of society there was no standard, and the idea of plurality was indicated by putting a number of signs of the thing intended. In the early Egyptian and Assyrian records a given number of cows, say 8, is indicated by drawing the picture of a cow eight times, and not by any figure indicating the number. Plurality in the early Vedic language is indicated by a plan equally clumsy. To say daily, they always said "*Deve Deve*," "*in day in day*." In fact the dawn of scientific knowledge was ushered in with a system of numbers, and next to it came the indication of weights and measures. At first the standard was fixed either by showing the fingers, or the use of some common seeds, and naturally these emblems supply the earliest standards of weights and measures. For linear measure the breadth of the finger, the hand, the span, and the foot were the readiest standards and to a certain extent they have lasted up to this time. In the case of loose bulky articles and fluids, vessels of some kinds were used, and *pala*, *Kunke*, *reka*, and *pali* which are in constant use. In some cases *heaps* or *Kandis* are the technical terms. But these are wanting in fixity. There is no means of securing uniformity in any way; and in valuable transactions in later times attraction of gravitation was adopted in some cases. Thus standard is variable under different circumstances, and to give it fixity, the French standard of the Metrical system was adopted as it is the more certain and verifiable under all circumstances of climate and material. The Goverment adopted that in the Act under notice. As regards weights the current standard in this respect was the *Rupee* which although subject to wear and tear and also to atmospheric influences, were the best suited for ready reference, and in the Act of 1837 rupees 80 were accepted as equivalent to a seer. The variations being limited from 68 to 82 in the metrical system the kilogram weighs 81 tolahs and a small fraction, and the correspondence of this with the 80 tolahs of the old standard of the Act of 1837 was so close that its introduction under the current Bengali name of seer would be scarcely perceptible, and adopted by the people without a question or any trouble. It needed only wardens and standard readily accessible at all times. And it is proposed to have nothing of the kind. Uniformity in all places are for statistical purposes and the prevention of fraud and dispute, most essential. And the Act provides a punitive law to enforce uniformity, this too is not to be. The Government circular under notice foreshadows the intention of Government by suggesting the idea of various schemes of standard in different places, according to the judgment of local Governments. Thus the Act deprived of one uniform standard for all places, dies for certain. This cannot but be deeply regretted. It is a retrograde movement, quite unbecoming a civilized Government in the close of the 19th century. To the people at large who have been living under no fixed standard, ever since the dawn of civilization, it will be no great source of trouble; insouciant Government officials will have no trouble and botheration regarding standard; the jealousy of Englishmen of every thing French regarding standards in a country where payment of rents in kind are prevalent will have a license to flourish as hitherto they have been. Under the circumstances, a Zemindar very aptly said the other day that, "with a law fixing rents in kind without any fixed standard, we may as well give up all our zemindaries." Under the circumstance fixed standards have no advocates except a few uninfluential scientists; and they must go to the wall. Advocates of the character of Mr. Minchin are rare, and even he was so far overcome by Stracheynety that he gave his assent to a designedly unworkable law, and the Government drops it now without a word of regret. The said Government will readily adopt a seventy-four grain tola because it looks or corresponds with the English pounds and in the case of the rupee adopted a low weight rupee, but it thinks a seer of eighty-one grains impracticable.

MR. NORRIS ON THE TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

MR. NORRIS is of opinion that the Tagore Law Professorship should be abolished, and the will of the founder set aside. The words sound strange in the mouth of a lawyer. But Mr. Norris is a privileged person. He gives expression to opinions even on the Bench on the bearings of which he does not bestow the slightest consideration. He wants to abolish the Professorship because the Lectures do not come up to his ideal. They are in his opinion 'pedantic,' and not 'practical.' Some of them are perhaps too learned for him. What have the Lecturers, he would say, to do with the history or philosophy of law? Why do they not give him law and precedents which he can use by simply looking at the index and the table of contents? It is all the fault of the founder to waste so much money on no earthly good; let it be applied to some other purpose. Mr. justice Norris is known to be a Criminal lawyer, and he is painfully aware of the defects of the Criminal law of the country. The present law is such that libellers and murderers go unpunished, while those who are perhaps innocent have to meet the extreme penalty of the law. But judges and advocates require to be educated; and we shall not be surprised, if Mr. Norris would get up some day from his place in the Senate, and ask that body to go up to the Legislature and pray for setting aside the will of the late Babu Prasannakumar Tagore, and establish a Professorship of Criminal Law. If such a proposition be made, and Mr. Norris is quite capable of making it, the august Senators will receive it not with hisses and groans, but with derisive laughter. We are perhaps doing injustice to Mr. Norris. Before commenting on his words, we are bound in all courtesy to give the exact text of his speech. Here we give it in full for delectation of the reader. Let him read and ponder.

By way of introduction we should mention, that in reply to Mr. A. M. Bose's able and exhaustive speech at the last meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University on the propriety of appointing a Committee to examine and report on the Act of Incorporation with a view to its amendment in such a way that Professorships may be established in connection with the University, Mr. Tawney said:

'There is already a Professor of Law in this University. I believe no better Professorship could be possibly instituted, because Law is not only a very noble science, but also a paying subject—it is one of the bread and butter sciences. Well, no doubt, the Professor is an able man, because he is recommended by the Faculty of Law and recommended by the Senate. This Professor goes down and delivers lectures. The other day he held an examination. This examination was attended by three gentlemen, one of whom obtained a gold medal, the other a silver medal, and the third did not get a lead medal because there is not one bestowed by the University"—wherat there was great laughter. And Mr. Tawney, looking triumphantly round clinched his argument by demanding—"Now I ask if the present Professorship of the University is a success?"

Now comes Mr. Norris' speech. After referring in a strain of rather pleasant banter to the existence of Mr. Tawney's difficult problems as one of the most cogent reasons for appointing a committee to deal with those problems, Mr. Norris said: "I admit that all the conditions surrounding the Tagore Law Professorship are not what they might well be, not such as those who have at heart the interests of the rising generation who are studying Law as a means of gaining their livelihood as a profession, might wish them to be. I think we shall all admit that the conditions surrounding that professorship—the method of election, the method of remuneration, the choice of subjects—are not all that we can desire them to be. But it is to be remembered that, upon some of those points we are tied down by the will of the pious founder, and until some one is found—probably he may arise—probably sooner than some expect—who will have the courage to take this Bull by the horns, and will go to the Legislature and ask the Legislature in the exercise of its discretion to set aside the will of the pious founder and enable the money left by that pious benefactor to be applied in a wise and better way; until we can do that we must be content to put up with the best materials that we can obtain. I presume that the Lectures are to a very large extent —I would not say too pedantic, that is an expression which may be calculated to give pain, and I do not for an instant mean to give pain—but at any rate the lectures are not sufficiently practical; they do not sufficiently help men in the every day exercise of their professional work. There are some notable exceptions to them; and it would be invidious if I should attempt to say where the exceptions are. But there are some exceptions."

Mr. Norris hesitated in using the word 'pedantic.' It would have been more straightforward if he had come out with it at once. It was very considerate of him not to wish to give 'pain' to the Professors, and we dare say they will appreciate his considerateness at its true worth. But let that pass. He speaks of certain 'exceptions,' and to avoid the charge of 'invidiousness,' he does not mention them. Mr. Norris prides himself upon his outspokenness, and he would have been true to himself if he had spoken out on this occasion. We do not think the subjects of his praise or blame would have cared much for his opinion. Mr. Norris was, however, for once careful in not giving 'pain.' This is a new trait in his character. To our knowledge he not long ago called a European University examiner, a well-known Professor in one of the Calcutta Colleges, an ass to his face. We must say, however, that he apologised afterwards, and said that he did not know that the person whom he called 'an ass' was standing before him. Well, these are small matters, and Mr. Norris does not perhaps attach much importance to them.

The first question that the reader would ask on reading Mr. Norris's speech is, what is the value of his opinion on the Tagore Lectures? Twenty courses of lectures have already been delivered. Nine on Hindu Law, and three on Mahomedan Law. Of the remaining eight, three, we believe, have not yet been published. Even the warmest admirer of Mr. Norris does not credit him with a knowledge of Hindu or Mahomedan Law. He is incapable then of expressing an opinion on the course of lectures on Hindu and Mahomedan Law. He could not have formed any opinion on the unpublished lectures. His opinion then is based on *five* courses of lectures out of twenty. Even granting for argument's sake that he has carefully read and digested these *five* courses, the question that may be asked is, is the opinion of a critic of any value whose knowledge is so limited? When he spoke disparagingly, of the lectures, he must have had these *five* in his mind, because he is quite incompetent to pass an opinion upon the other fifteen. Of these five again he speaks of 'exceptions!' The use of the plural number leads us to think that there is more than one which meets with his approval. Supposing that there are two which are so fortunate as to gain his praise, there remain only three courses of Lectures which merit his displeasure. We will not say anything as to the justice or injustice of his opinion about these three courses of Lectures, but we would be justified in saying that Mr. Norris's remarks about the abolition of the Tagore Law Professorship are utterly worthless. The man would indeed be bold who on the strength of Mr. Norris's opinion go up to the Legislature and ask it to set aside the will of the pious founder of the Tagore Law Professorship.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor gave a Garden Party at Belvedere on Tuesday evening last. There was a very small attendance. The visitors were received by Sir Steuart at the northern entrance and by Mrs. Colvin and Miss Bayley on the southern lawn; and a very pleasant evening was spent by those who were present.

THE affairs of the Kassipore and Chitpore Municipality, which appear to have been in a very unsatisfactory condition, begin to show some sign of improvement. At the monthly meeting held on the 1st instant, Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerji, C. E., a retired engineer officer of the P. W. D., was elected chairman, in place of Major Standbridge, who had resigned that office. It is to be hoped the new chairman will endeavour to effect some improvement in the streets and roads of Chitpore and Kassipore, which might easily be done, seeing that the municipality boasts of an income of over a lakh of rupees annually. The reasons which led to Major Standbridge's resignation are interesting and instructive. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division insisted on a reduction of establishment and a more economical management, pointing out that during the year hardly any improvements had been effected and no new work inaugurated and declaring that a large portion of municipal funds were wasted on allowances and salaries. This was rather hard on the Major on whom, in addition to his duties as the superintendent of the Government Gun Foundry at Kassipore, the main burden of municipal work fell.

WE are requested to announce that His Highness the Maharajah of Kuch Behar has sanctioned a subscription of Rs. 100 per mensem as a permanent charge on his State towards the endowment of a Professorship in the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. Rs. 100 a month does not go a long way in founding a Professorship, but we are glad that a beginning has been made, and hope that others will follow the example so nobly set by the Maharajah of Kuch Behar.

IT is stated that the Imperial Government have under consideration the question of the reduction of postage to England. So far as newspapers are concerned there will be no reduction in rates, the new scheme being applicable on postage to letters only. There is another small matter in connection with the Postal rates to which the Government of India might very conveniently give its attention. It has long been a matter of complaint to the inhabitants of "India's utmost isle" that, while they can post a letter from Ceylon to India for 5 cents (equivalent to about four pice of Indian money) the postage on a letter from India to Ceylon, whether by dak or steamer, is three annas. This is a matter which the Ceylon authorities have been long bemoaning, but with very little effect on the Indian Government. Surely, there can be no reason, why for Postal purposes, Ceylon should not be treated as an integral part of India.

AN interesting case of presumed literary piracy is set down for hearing on Tuesday next before the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson. Mr. Pugh appears for the plaintiff and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee for the defendant. The plaintiffs are Messrs. Macmillan and Co., and the defendant Babu Suresh Chunder Deb. The plaintiffs are publishers of a book called "Treasury of English Lyrics and Sonnets" which is prescribed as a text book for the Calcutta University this year. The defendant is alleged to have republished this book under another title—that of English Poems and to have also appropriated good many of the notes of the author of the *Treasury*. The defendant denies any piracy at all.

A SAD case of suicide occurred at the Eden Gardens on Tuesday evening last, the 6th instant. The deceased a Europeann named Mr. Stewart, shot himself, with a revolver, and expired while being carried to the Medical College Hospital. He had been a corporal in the B. Battery of the Royal Artillery and on leaving the Army was employed as a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. Later on, he got a situation in Calcutta as time-keeper in the I. G. S. N. Co's yard at Garden Reach; but his services were dispensed with a few weeks ago owing to a reduction of hands in the establishment. This combined with other domestic trials had been prey-

ing heavily on his mind and led him to commit the rash deed. He leaves behind him a wife and three children for whom the Commissioner of Police will be glad to receive any subscriptions from the charitably disposed.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Norris, who goes home shortly on furlough, seldom addresses a public gathering without saying something worth listening to. At the last meeting of the Senate he made a suggestion quite in accordance with his liberal tendencies. "I shall probably startle the Senate," he said, "as I express a view upon one clause of the Act of Incorporation which it may be—I express no opinion upon the matter—which it may be that, upon a careful and intelligent consideration of all its clauses, the Committee might see reason to think that the time had come to alter. I can well understand that, when this University was founded in 1857, what it would be, what it would do, what sort of members it would turn out, what its effects upon the education and civilization of the country would be—these were all matters which were entirely in the dark. I can understand that the Government then deemed it best to have the University within its control. But I am not prepared to say that the time has not come,—seeing what the University has been, and what it is, and with our anticipations of what its future will be—when the graduates of this University might be left to elect their own Vice-Chancellor." The question raised is of grave importance, and we are sure it will be carefully considered by the Committee which has been appointed. We are not prepared to give any opinion at present, but we may say in passing that the Senate feel that it has passed the stage when Government control was absolutely necessary for the existence of the University. The applause with which Mr. Justice Norris's remark was received by the meeting clearly showed that the sympathies of the Senators were with the speaker.

THE Third Provincial Conference opened at Puna on Monday last. Representatives from all the principal stations in the Bombay Presidency were present. Mr. Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh, who was voted to the Chair, opened the Meeting with an address of welcome to the delegates, and Kazi Shahabudin was elected President. The Conference commenced regular business on the day following. It was proposed and carried that the number of liquor-shops be reduced to a 'safe' minimum, and that the power of fixing their localities be placed in the hands of Municipal and Local Boards subject to the control of the Commissioner and the Collector. It was determined that a deputation with a copy of the Resolutions should wait on the Governor when he came to Puna. It was further resolved that Railway Companies should allow their employes pension allowances and leave as in the case of Government servants. In passing its resolutions on the new Police Bill it was suggested that the department be organised into detective and protective branches and that the pay of the rank and file be increased to attract persons of capacity to join the service. It was also resolved to urge Government to give early effect to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in the matter of the recruitment of the higher grades of the service. Resolutions were passed in favour of the introduction of the vernaculars into the University curriculum, and of the amendment of the Succession Certificate Act so as to make cetificates necessary in case of contested successions only. The proceedings closed on Friday last. The business was conducted in a highly satisfactory manner. It is said that Government servants were strictly prohibited from attending the Conference. That these Conferences will materially strengthen the hands of Government in administering the country, does not admit of a question. The subjects discussed are of paramount importance, and an expression of public opinion on them will show the governing authorities what the people want.

THE temporary vacancy in the Bengal Secretariat caused by the sad and untimely death of M. C. P. L. Macaulay, has been promptly filled up by the appointment of Mr. C. C. Stevens to act as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. A contemporary naively remarks of the acting Chief Secretary that he is a "safe" man and of a "generous and confiding" disposition, these qualities having caused a loss of some Rs. 20,000 to his pocket when serving as collector at Nuddea. But as no similar event is recorded in Mr. Steven's subsequent career, it may be "safe" to presume that Mr. Stevens is somewhat cured of a too "generous and confiding" disposition. His ability as a writer is well-known, and is highly appreciated by Government. He possesses all the qualities which would make a good Secretary, and we rejoice that he has been selected to act for Sir John Edgar.

THE esteem in which the late Mr. Macaulay was held by the Government of Bengal has been well given expression to in the following official memorandum of the Lieutenant-Governor:—"It is with deep regret that the Lieutenant-Governor has to announce the death on the 2nd May of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay who had just returned from England to take up the post of officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. By his death at the early age of 40 the Government have lost an officer of distinguished merit and ability and one who from on early stage of his career had given proofs of high administrative capacity. Mr. Macaulay had been associated for many years with the administration of Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to place on record his high sense of Mr. Macaulay's services and his keen regret at his untimely death."

IT is said that Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, who was acting for Mr. Macaulay as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Department, will probably be confirmed in that appointment. If this announcement prove true, it will give all Mr. Cotton's friends sincere pleasure.

THE local Chamber of Commerce have addressed a very sensible letter to the Government of India on the subject of legislative measures. Not in Calcutta alone, we imagine, but in other Presidencies as well—is the complaint continually being made of insufficient time being given the general public to consider proposed legislative measures. The result is that measures are hurried through the Council and passed into law in crude and ill-digested shapes, requiring inevitable amendment a year or two later in regard to particulars, which, had sufficient time been given the public for consideration, might have been avoided. The Chamber very truly says that the present system "is open to two objections: the statement of objects and reasons (very often, we would remark *en passant*, very far from being *the real* objects and reasons which led to the framing of the Bill) is too meagre to sufficiently explain what has induced Government to cause the Bill to be prepared, and the Government by putting forward a Bill is too often in a position from which it finds it difficult to retire or even to make concessions. It is not to the advantage of Government that it should so often appear as contesting principles and even details against non-official opinion expressed either in the Legislature itself or through some public body interested." There are doubtless some who will be disinclined to concur in this last remark and to think that it would be rather an advantage that there should be full and free discussion, both in the Council and out of it, respecting proposed legislative measures, the difficulty at the present time being that nothing like genuine and spirited discussion does ever really take place in the Imperial Council. But however this may be, every sensible person will heartily concur in the request made by the Chamber that all proposals for alterations in the laws should be submitted, as soon as received by the Government, to those who would be affected by them for their opinion. "The experience of this Chamber—and it is an experience which the general public sympathetically endorses—is that, under the present system the time given for the consideration of any project or measure is as a rule, too brief and that too many projects are considered together within the space of any given session to be so effectually dealt with as might be desirable." Finally, what the Chamber desire is that "when it is necessary or desirable to obtain non-official opinion upon proposals affecting existing laws or for prospective legislation or upon any rules or amendment of rules already declared, the utmost care should be taken to obtain that opinion at as early a stage as possible." The suggestion of the Chamber will, we feel sure, be supported by all the important public bodies of the country.

IT has been remarked that that most objectionable and vexatious of all taxes—the Income tax—like the poor, is destined to be always with us. But the indignation, amazement, and consternation aroused in mercantile circles by a letter which has been issued by the Collector, requesting information for the purpose of taxing the profits of consignees, unless allayed, may lead to a very serious agitation for the abolition of the tax altogether. There are very serious difficulties in the way of taxing the profits of consignors—difficulties which the Imperial Government recognized by promising, in reply to a representation from the Chamber of Commerce on the subject, that they would take no action till the opinions of the local Governments had been received and considered. Now, it is well-known that both the Governments of Bengal and Bombay have advised the Imperial Government not to enforce the proposals; and it was, therefore, with very great surprise that mercantile firms in Calcutta last week received a letter from Mr. S. S. Kilby demanding within ten days (1) a list of the persons, firms or companies who consign goods for sale, (2) a return of the profits upon such consignments which are taxable in India, (3) a return of the gross proceeds of the various descriptions of goods consigned with opinion as to what the percentage of profits may fairly be assumed to be on each description: and lastly suggesting that "consignors of goods should furnish their representatives in India with such information as shall enable them to make a correct return of the profits." Naturally, an explanation was sought for from the Government, who reply that the Chamber has misapprehended its letter and that what it intended to convey was that its decision to assess the income-tax on the profits on goods consigned to agents would not be re-considered at present. The local authorities had already been instructed some time previously to cause the profits to be assessed and the Government of India proposed to defer further consideration, if further consideration should be found to be necessary, pending the receipt from the local revenue authorities, of reports.

WE are pleased to learn that the new Governor of Bombay is winning golden opinions from all the officials for his excellent methods of business. 'He has,' so says a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, 'fixed days and hours for each of the Secretaries, and the papers are promptly and thoroughly gone into and disposed of, and in the event of further light being required, they are put aside for the consideration of the Council. There is a regular Council-day every Friday, and all outstanding matters are then brought forward, sifted, and decided. Lord Harris is said to show great fairness in hearing both sides, and great capacity for separating a real practical issue from its accidental circumstances, and a determination always to have all facts laid before him with perfect accuracy. The general opinion so far is that the Bombayites are decidedly fortunate in their new Governor. It is a little too early to form an opinion of the new Governors. Well, he has begun well, and so far is satisfactory.

THE question of constructing the Simla-Kalka Railway as a State line is now being seriously considered by the Government of India. The cost is estimated at eighty lakhs.

MR. BRADLAUGH seems to have rendered the position of the Under-Secretary of the State very uncomfortable in regard to Indian questions. We are glad to read that the Member for Northampton asked Sir John Gorst for a record

of the murders of Indians committed by Europeans during the past five years. The motion was put in the following form :—

East India Murders.—Address for Return showing the number of murders committed in India during the past five years, distinguishing the cases in which Natives of India have been murdered by Europeans, the number of such murders which remain undetected and the number in which parties have been made amenable to justice, showing whether convicted or acquitted, with the punishment inflicted in each case.

Sir John has refused to supply the information wanted. Not discouraged Mr. Bradlaugh has put the following questions regarding the Dum Dum murder case :

Whether the Secretary of State will lay upon the Table of the House the proceedings in the High Court of Calcutta, including the trial and the hearing on appeal, in the case of a soldier named O'Hara, charged with the murder of a Bengali at Dum Dum.

This is the reply :

The Secretary of State is not in possession of any proceedings in the case of O'Hara which can be laid on the Table ; and he is advised that in Criminal cases no proceedings of the kind suggested in the question exist.

It is a reproach to the British administration that the Dum Dum murder still remains undetected. In this case at any rate it is positively known that the murder was committed by one of three Europeans. All the three men are at large and the law is impotent to touch them. Such a sta e of things is to to be deplored to say the least of it. We cannot too severely condemn the culpable apathy which is shown by British administrations in this matter. We may be dragged from our beds any day, and murdered in cold blood by white men, and our friends and relatives may be blandly told that the murder could not come within the purview of the Criminal Code. This is a disgraceful state of affairs.

WE have read the following with unmixed satisfaction :—"Since the introduction of Viscount Cross's Bill for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils, the Marquis of Lansdowne has sent home a minute expressing approval of the adoption, in a tentative and cautious form, of the elective principle. Before writing the minute His Excellency consulted the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, Sir Auckland Colvin, who is a prominent opponent of the National Congress and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Steuart Bayley." It is as it ought to be, and as we thought it would be.

DID Lord Reay resign ? This is the question which is now in every one's mouth in the country. At the House of Commons on Thursday evening, attention was drawn to Lord Reay's speech on the bunder at Bombay just before leaving for England, in which he was reported to have said :—"My own object has been to carry out strictly the principles of her Majesty's proclamation which is the Magna Charta of the humblest labourer, and when I considered that a grave departure from those principles was ordered from England, I at once tendered my resignation." Mr. Baumann from his place in the House asked whether Lord Reay had sent in his resignation, or threatened to do so. Sir John Gorst in reply said "he did not believe that Lord Reay's speech had been accurately reported, for although he had threatened to do so, he never tendered his resignation."

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, replying to a question, said that the construction of the Dock at Bombay from Imperial funds had been postponed for the present owing to extra demands on the Exchequer.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for the taking of a census of Calcutta on the 26th February 1891. Mr. C. J. O'Donnel has been appointed to supervise the census operations in Bengal. Though the present Municipal Act throws the whole burden of the cost on the Municipality, the new Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. Lee, seems sanguine that the Government will bear some part of the burden. On the occasion of the taking of the last Census the Government bore half the expense ; but, apart from this precedent, seeing that the Census is more an Imperial than a local work, we see no reason why the Government should not bear a fair share of the cost.

THE *Times* has published a long letter from a correspondent supposed to be no other than Sir William Hunter, who says that Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill is 'hastily concocted and impracticable.' Sir William affirms as the result of his own Indian experience and after serving for six years on the Supreme Council, that a measure of representation is both necessary and feasible, but he is not in favor of adding many members to the Councils, on the ground that to make them big would be also to make them unwieldy and he prefers that the franchise should be vested in public bodies rather than in the Electorate suggested by the fifth Congress. He is in favour of granting the right of interpellation, but he recommends, that it be restricted. It should be borne in mind, he says, that this right was given by the rules framed under the Act of 1853 and that it was so strained in the following years by the European members of the Governor-General's Council that it had to be withdrawn. There is he adds, no fear that the Indian members would abuse the right. The annual submission of the Budget is also, he says, a reversion to the practice under the Act of 1861. Speaking of the proposed expansion of the Legislative Council he says that it must continue, *de jure et de facto*, a Council, and that it should not be tempted to usurp the character of a Legislative Assembly. Secondly, that while a further addition to Lord Cross's proposed limit of numerical increase of members may be safe, the proposal to raise their number to 80 is, to say the least, premature. The method of representation sketched out by him is in accordance with the spirit of previous Indian Councils Acts and of Lord Cross's present Bill. "Its five main features may be thus recapitulated :—First the deliberate declaration of a clear principle, which should regulate the present stage of political development in India. Second, the founding of that definite principle upon the present uncertain practice thus giving statutory recognition and certainty to the present practice. Third, the selection by the Provincial Legislative Councils of provincial representatives for Governor-General's Legislative Council—that is to say the transfer to the Provincial Legislative Councils of a privilege now generally exercised by the Provincial Governors, and the development of the present practice into a statutory right. Fourth, the selection of a certain number of members for the Legislative Councils by recognized local bodies representative of well-defined classes and interests. Fifth, such selected representatives to become members of their respective Provincial Legislative Councils without requiring confirmation by the Provincial Governors ; but in the case of the Supreme Legislative Council, such selected representative to require confirmation by the Governor-General."

LOCAL,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Calcutta, 19th March, 1890.

No. 223-'90.

From—S. E. J. Clarke Esq., Secretary to Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Legislation.

Sir,—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce instruct me to address you upon a matter which, they venture to consider, is of very considerable public interest. It is generally admitted that it is to the advantage of Government that it measures and especiallys its projects to Law should, to as large an extent as possible, have the support and sanction of public opinion. When the necessities of the state or the character and organisation of the administration preclude that thorough discussion by the legislative body, which is so marked a feature in the history of modern European enactments, it seems to the Committee that the very greatest care should be taken to ascertain the views, as well as the wants and requirements of those who may be interested in the labours of the various Indian Legislatures. The Government appears to some extent to recognise that this is a reasonable public expectation, since besides availing itself of official experience through the different Local Governments and Administrations, it seeks from time to time to obtain expressions of opinion from the more important and permanent of the public bodies of the three Presidencies. That its efforts in this direction are not more successful or encouraging appears to be due to the practice of not calling for outside opinions until suggestions for amending existing laws or enacting new ones, have assumed a definite form as Bills actually or about to be introduced into the Legislative Councils.

This system is open to two objections : the statement of objects and reasons is too meagre to sufficiently explain what has induced Government to cause the Bill to be prepared and the Government by putting forward a Bill is too often in a position from which it finds it difficult to retire or even to make concessions. It is not to the advantage of Government that it should so often appear as contesting principles and even details against non-official opinion expressed either in the legislature itself or through some public body interested. In the opinion of the Committee, the disadvantages and difficulties they have indicated might be lessened to an appreciable extent, if all proposals for alteration, in at least mercantile laws, were submitted when received by Government, to those who would be affected by them for their opinion. The experience of this Chamber is that, under the present system, the time given for the consideration of any project or measure, is, as a rule, too brief, and that too many projects are considered together within the space of any given sessions to be so effectualy dealt with, as might be desirable. A Bill, the Committe are aware, represents a very considerable amount of correspondence and serious work on the part of the Departments and Officials concerned with its inception and preparation, and may mean and often should mean a proportionate expenditure of time on part of those to whom it may be referred. With men immersed in business, it is not easy to secure the leisure required for a thorough examination and criticism of a measure. Besides, it is not easy for those who are constantly occupied with the cares of business to follow with minute or special care the technical terminology of a proposal put in a form ready for legislation. They would find on the other hand no such difficulty in dealing with proposals supported by arguments and reasons couched in familiar terms.

What has been said of projects of Legislation applies with equal or greater force to the Rules which, under the sanction of the Law, the Government is in so many instances left to frame as the machinery for working a particular law.

The Committee would, therefore, present that the Government of India should take this matter into consideration with a view that, when it is necessary or desirable to obtain non-official opinion upon proposals affecting existing laws or for prospective legislation or upon any rules or amendments of rules already declared, the utmost care should be taken to obtain that opinion at as early a stage as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours most obedient servant,
Sd. S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

10

Correspondence.

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDOO PATRIOT."]

SIR,—Allow me to say a few words in regard to the qualifications of the present Municipal Assessor for the important post he occupies, and the omission, by the late Chairman of the Corporation, of certain important statements, made by the Assessor, from his printed decision, dated 24th March, 1890, in the matter of house-assessments of Ward No. 1.

Out of nearly a thousand cases of objections to proposed assessments in the said Ward scarcely a dozen cases were heard and determined by the late Chairman. On the first day of hearing, evidence of a general character was given both by the objectors and the Corporation. The most prominent witness for the Corporation was their Assesor "who was a friend of the Chairman," (*See Sir Henry's farewell speech.*) From his evidence, given before the late Chairman, it did not appear that qualifications he brought to bear on the discharge of his duty were great or numerous. On cross-examination by Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, the Solicitor for the objectors, he admitted that except having taken part in the building of two or three houses only, all his own, he had no personal experience in building matters; he also admitted that he had not, for want of time, been able to apply his knowledge and skill, whatever they might be, to the fixing of assessments except in the way of general directions, and that the assessments were entirely left to his subordinate Officers who were mere Clerks. The Chairman's attention was pointedly drawn to these admissions. The objectors very naturally urged that it was extremely harassing to them to meet cases of enormous increase in assessments, made under the directions of a person, confessedly innocent of all knowledge of building work, and who, though responsible for the assessments, had admittedly taken no care to see if the assessments were correctly made. The whole of the evedence taken on the day I refer to, has been printed at the instance of the Corporation. As regards the Assessor's almost incredible ignorance of building matters, all that we find in the printed evidence is this:—"I have built probably two or three houses for myself, but I have had no experience as a contractor." The evidence, as given under cross-examination came out with an almost startling effect, as regards the ignorance of the Assessor. Somehow or other, the Assessor has been made to say this in answer to the Chairman's questions, whereas, as a matter of fact, the admission was wrung from him in cross-examination the proceedings not having been very formal, t was probably the Chairman's mistake, but if so, it was a curious mistake. Well, Sir, I will not quote to-day other parts of the Assessor's evidence. As regards the Assessor's admission that he had no time to examine the assessments, and that he had not visited the houses assessed, we find no trace in the printed evidence. I believe what I have quoted is sufficient to show that the rate-payers are not getting their money's worth in the employment of Municipal Officers, and yet we have the following certificate from the Chairman:—"I cannot also omit saying a word about my friend, Babu Mahtap Chunder Mullik, to whom I leave so burdensome a legacy in the unpopularity attendant on the faithful discharge of his duties as Assessor. When I came to the Municipality, he was Road Superintendent, a nominee of the Hon'ble Kristo Dass Paul, to whom he has done the greatest credit. I have always found him a conscientious, honorable and upright worker in a very difficult and thankless post." Sir Henry was judiciously silent about his friend's abilities as an Assessor, and well he might be, considering that only a few days before, the Assessor had made before him the stounding revelations in reference to his qualifications for the post he held. We earnestly appeal to our Commissioners to make a searching enquiry as to how assessments are being made, and we trust that in this instance, at any rate, they will justify their election by the people. Yours. &

BINOD BEHARY BOSE,
Assistant Secretary,
Rate-payers' Association of Ward No. 1.

The 5th May, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDOO PATRIOT."

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly give a promiuent insertion to the accompanying copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the Kayasthas of Berhampore. The meeting was convened for the object of devising the best means of putting an end to the pernicious custom that has of late sprung up amongst the Hindus of being forced to spend exorbitant sums of money on the occasion of a daughter's marriage out of all proportion to the income of the bride's father. It is a crying national evil and although all speak of putting it down, none comes forward to take any practical steps in the matter.

The kayasthas of Berhampore seem to have deeply felt the force of the growing calamity and imbued with a noble idea have roused themselves up to arrest the course of this ruinous custom. I hope, that as the matter is of vital importance not only to the kaisthas but to all sections of the Hindu community you will lend your powerful support to our movement and try to evoke a healthy agitation throughout the land not only by publishing our proceedings but also taking up the subject in the columns of your newspaper.

Yours faithfully
PURNA CHANDRA BOSE,
Secretary
Kayastha Sava.

Berhampore,
5th May, 1890.

Proceedings of a public meeting held by all Sections of the Kaisthas of Berhampore at the Grant Hall on Sunday the 16th March 1890 to consider the best way of reducing the exorbitant cost which the Kaisthas have now-a-days to incur in marrying their girls.

There was a very good attendance at the meeting, more than 100 members of the 120 families of Kaisthas of all classes residing in Berhampore being present at the meeting and taking a very lively interest and active part in its proceedings. Owing to absence from the station or ill health the representatives of the remaining 20 families could not attend the meeting. They have, however, since expressed their fullest sympathy with the object of the meeting. Babu Mohendra Nath Bose, L. L. occupied the chair.

Babu Haradhan Nag Chowdhury M. A. B. L. a pleader of the local bar, explained the object of the meeting and in an interesting and instructive speech forcibly depicted the evils of the present system of marriage and called upon the Kaistha community to avert the impending national calamity by making rules among themselves instead of seeking the aid of the Government.

Babu Nilmoni Mittra then moved the first resolution:

That the expenses incurred by a father for his daughter's marriage shall not exceed the half year's income of the bride's father. That the father of the bridegoom shall not be allowed to make any demand that would necessitate the expenditure by the bride's father of a higher sum nor shall the bride's father be permitted to spend any sum in excess of the six months' income. That in case of a Kaistha having for his sole issue one daughter, he may if he likes and without compulsion by the father of the bridegroom, spend any amount not exceeding his one year's income on the occasion of the said daughter's marriage.

Such demands as that the bride's father will have to educate or pay for the education of his son-in-law and the like, shall not be made by the bridegroom's father.

Note. The six months' income fixed above is the maximum sum which one may spend. Gentlemen of big yearly income may arrange to spend any sum below this amount, the wording of the resolution being "shall not exceed the half year's income".

This resolution was seconded by Babu Tarany Mohun Ray B. L. A discussion followed and eventually the resolution was carried unanimously.

2. Babu Bishnu Charan Sen proposed:

That in no case and under no circumstances shall the father of either the bridegroom or the bride, be allowed to demand any money in cash from either party save and except money in the shape of *Kula Marjada* (high caste premium) in accordance with the religiously recoguised custom of the Hindu Society. The amount of this bonus is regulated in the succeeding resolution.

This resolution being seconded by Babu Nitya Gopal Dhar Mojundar was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Babu Hara Dhun Nag Chowdhury proposed:—

That the sum provided for in the First Resolution be spent by the bride s father in the following proportion:

That the said sum be divided into 12 parts and

For ornaments be allotted	...	6 parts
,, Feeding caste people and others	...	2 parts
,, Offerings to priests, payments to servants, barbers &c., for flower bed ceremoney and for other petty matters	...	2½ parts
,, Presents to bridegroom and Kula marjada (premium for high caste)	...	1½ parts
Total	...	12 parts

This resolution was seconded by Babu Haris Chandra Mitra and after a little discussion was carried *nem con.*

Babu Srivan Bihary Sen, Zemindar, proposed:

That in the case of a man utterly devoid of means, the marriage of his daughter shall be celebrated with only the auspicious *Sankha* (couch) and plain wearing apparel.

The resolution being seconded by Babu Nikhil Nath Roy was carried unanimously.

Babu Satya Upendra Mullick proposed that every member of the Kaistha community shall solemnly agree to be bound by the rules as framed above and if the father of either the bride or the bridegroom be found to have violated the said rules or any one or any portion thereof, openly or in secret, he shall forthwith be excommunicated from the pale of the Hindu society.

If however, at a public meeting of the Kayasthas he subsequently expresses his regret for having violated the rules and craves the pardon of the society therefor and refunds in full the wealth gained by an infringement of the rules and otherwise make amends, he might be readmitted as a member of the Hindu society.

Being seconded by Babu Ram Krishna Roy, the resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Proposed by Babu Ram Krishna Roy and seconded by Babu Nitai Charan Sen and carried *new con.*

That a sub-Committee with power to add to their number, be formed to carry out the object of the meeting, consisting of

Babu Radhica Charan Sen, Zemindar. President.
Babu Hara Dhun Nag Chowdhury M. A. B. L. Vice-President.
Babu Purna Chandra Bose, Secretary and Treasurer.
Babu Tarani Mohun Roy, B. L. Joint-Secretary.
Babu Nibaran Chandra Bose and ,, Ram Krishna Roy } Assistant Secretaries.

And of 35 leading Kaisthas of the place as members.

The meeting disolved with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

[Sd] PURNA CHANDRA BOSE.

BERHAMPORE, *April* 1890. } *Secretary Kaistha Sava.*

Extract.

EAST INDIA LOCAL COUNCILS.

The following is the draft of the Bill prepared and presented to the House of Commons by Sir William Plowden, Mr. Beaufory and Sir Albert Rollet, whereby it is proposed to amend and extend the existing Local Councils in India:—

Whereas it is right that natives of India should be more largely associated in the administration of their country and the institutions of the country of a representative character should be utilised for this purpose: and whereas the *punchayet*, an ancient and well-known representative system, is recognised in India;

Be it, therefore, enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Indian Councils Extension Act, 1890.

2. A local council shall be established in every province in which the population exceeds eight millions.

3. It shall consist of members nominated by the head of the local government in such province, and of members holding their seats as representatives of the people.

4. There shall be a representative member for each two millions of the population: provided that the numbers shall not exceed:

In Bengal thirty-three, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh twenty-two, in Madras fifteen, in the Punjab nine, in Bombay eight, in the Central Provinces five.

The nominated members shall not exceed the representative members in number.

5. In each such province every village with a population of one thousand and less than one thousand five hundred shall select one representative of the village.

In the case of villages where the population is less than one thousand, it shall be lawful for the district officer, under orders of the commissioner or the head of the local government, to group together a number of villages of which in the aggregate the population is not less than one thousand or more than one thousand five hundred, and such group of villages shall elect one representative who shall be selected by the combined village *punchayets*.

In villages of which the population is one thousand five hundred and does not exceed four thousand, there shall be a selected member for each two thousand of the population; when the population exceeds four thousand and does not exceed ten thousand there shall be one for each two thousand five hundred; when ten thousand and does not exceed thirty thousand there shall be one for each three thousand; when it exceeds thirty thousand one for each five thousand.

6. Such representative shall be selected by the village *punchayet*.

7. The representatives selected in the various villages of a tahseel, thannah, or sub-division, shall form the local council of such tahseel, thannah, or sub-division, and shall be elected for a period of two years.

8. It shall be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor, chief commissioner, or other head of each province, to prescribe the manner in which and the dates on which such elections shall take place, and he may prescribe differing methods and dates.

9. For magisterial and judicial purposes the district officer shall divide the council so elected into benches composed of not less than twenty or more than thirty members, and he shall have power, with the sanction of the local government, to invest such benches with magisterial powers in petty cases of assault and theft, and with power to decide small suits in the civil and rent courts.

Seven members sitting together shall form a quorum.

Such benches shall have jurisdiction over the several villages, the *punchayets* of which have selected them. They shall meet at any place within such area as they may from time to time decide, and at such times as they may fix. But they shall not meet less than once a month.

10. It shall be lawful for the district officer to call together such council from time to time, and to take their opinion on any matter he may desire to bring before them. The opinion of the majority on such matters shall be duly recorded in the district record office.

11. The tahseel, thannah, or sub-division council shall select by ballot from amongst its members one representative for the district council.

The district council shall be a consultative body to which the district officer may refer for opinion all such matters as he may think proper. They shall meet at least twice yearly, but may be called together by the district officer, who shall be their president, at any time and at any place within his district that he may fix. Their opinion shall be recorded in the record office of the district.

12. Each district council where the population of the district is not less than two millions shall select by ballot one of their numbers, who shall be the representative member on the provincial council. In the case of districts where the population is less than two millions the head of the local government shall arrange for the grouping together of district councils who shall select by ballot one representative for each two millions of population comprised by the group.

The representative members of the provincial council shall be held to be additional members under section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

13. Each provincial council shall select by ballot from amongst its representative members, on the basis of one for every ten millions of population, a representative or representatives on the council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations; provided that—

Bengal shall not have more than six such representatives;

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall not have more than four such representatives;

Madras shall not have more than three such representatives;

The Punjab shall not have more than two such representatives;

Bombay shall not have more than two such representatives;

The Central Provinces shall not have more than one such representative.

Members so elected shall be additional members of council under section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

14 *The members of the district, provincial, and supreme councils shall be entitled to receive their travelling expenses.*

They shall not receive any salary.

They shall be elected for a term of *two years*.

They shall be entitled to the designation severally of worthy, honourable, noble, and such terms in the native language as are equivalent thereto.

15. For the purposes of this Act, and for the selection of representatives, putters, and mohullahs or wards and quarters of towns, shall be held to be equivalent to villages.

16 The district officer shall be an extra member of each of the councils in his district, whether tahseel or district, and one native official and one European official entrusted for the time with the administration of a tahseel, thanna, or sub-division in subordination to the district officer, may be appointed by the head of the local government as *ex officio* members of the tahseel or sub-divisinal council:

It shall be lawful for the local government to appoint to the district council and to the provincial Council official members, provided these latter do not exceed in number the representative members:

The nominated or official members may be either natives or Europeans resident in India and need not be officers in the service of Government. The local government shall frame rules for the conduct of business of the tahseel, district, and provincial councils, 17.—(1) The number of additional members of council nominated by the Governor-General under the provisions of section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and elected under section 13 of this Act, shall not be less than thirty or more than thirty-six; and the number of additional members of council nominated by the governors of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, under the provisions of section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall (besides the advocate-general of the presidency or officer acting in that capacity, and including the elected members under section 12 of this Act) be in the former not less than twenty-eight or more than thirty and in the latter not less than fourteen or more than sixteen.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council by proclamation from time to time to increase the number of councillors whom the lieutenant-Governors of the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William and of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively, may nominate for their assistance in making laws and regulations: provided always that, including the elected members, not more than sixty-six shall be nominated for the Bengal division and not more than forty-four for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Section 44 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall be read as if the Central Provinces were included therein. The number of councillors whom the lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, may appoint, including the elected members, shall be respectively eighteen and ten.

Section 45 of the Indian Councils Act shall be read as if the words "one-half of such councillors" had been substituted for the words "one third of such councillors."

DANGER SIGNALS.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT spends thousands of pounds annually in its Coast Guard Service to save life, yet people take little or no heed of the danger signals in their own systems. It is one of the wise provisions of Nature that she always shows danger signals to warn people of their condition. These signals are symptoms which she throws out as a premonition of the disease which is to follow, unless her warnings are heeded and aid secured. Often these symptoms are of the most trifling character—a fickle appetite, tired feeling, backache, headache, dizziness, and other similar troubles. Yet these are but the warnings of Nature of the more serious disorder which is coming. Neglect these and you will soon have kidney complaint which if not checked will develop into Bright's disease because the tendency of all kidney disorders, no matter by what name called, is towards this terrible malady. Apoplexy, paralysis, heart disease, and all those shocks to the nervous system which produce sudden death, are invariably due to the long-continued presence in the system of matter which Nature has tried to get rid of, and of whose presence she has given ample warning, but by reason of the neglect to restore to healthy action the impaired kidneys, it has accumulated slowly until the vital powers have been overcome. Kidney disease is the most insidious malady that attacks humanity, and there is but one specific for it—Warner's "SAFE" Cure. This marvellous remedy has repeatedly shown its power to prevent and cure even well-advanced kidney disease. It must be taken the moment any change from the standard of health is noticed, no matter where the affection seems to be situated, strict attention paid to the diet as given on the bottle, and the remedy continued until every particle of impurity is removed from the blood, and the kidneys are in a healthy condition. If persevered in and taken according to directions, Warner's "SAFE" Cure will always effect a cure. In verification of this statement we point with pride to the testimonials of Senators, Congressmen, Bishops, Doctors, Clergymen, Merchants, and all classes of men and women, in all parts of the civilised world, confirming in every particular every claim we make for the medicinal value of Warner's "SAFE" Cure. Here in India among the many who have used and recommended this sterling remedy are Col. M. Peters, of Jubbalpar; Mr. R. Frome, of Umballa; Mr. S. Boyd, of Saugor; Mr. J. Bond, of Camp Arantanji; Mr. W. John Clark, Clark's Family Hotel, Benares; Rev. Alexander Salmon, of Toungoo, Burma, and hundreds of others whose names might be given did space permit. These people do not reside in foreign countries, but are right here in India where the truth of their statements can be easily verified. Testimony from such sources must prove convincing to the most sceptical. If you doubt our words write to any or all of them, enclosing stamp for reply, and learn what they have to say regarding Warner's "SAFE" Cure. But by all means heed the danger signals of Nature. Do not neglect the warning symptoms she throws out. Be saved before it is for ever too late. This great remedy can be procured of all chemists and at the bazaars, or of H. Ballantine and Sons, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Price 10s. 6d., 4s. 6d, and 2s. 9d., according to size of bottle.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Brikbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Browd Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long continued adminstration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary oil. The value of 'hydro-carbons in all dibilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that can not be too widely recognized'. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, and quarts with stamp and signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHER ON PORCELAIN

Any photograph transferred to Porcelain burnt in and thus rendered permanent. Original photographs returned uninjured.

Specimens on view at 13-5 Government Place

R. HOTZ: PHOTOGRAPHER,

Sole Agent.

(3.) Any person resident in India may be nominated an additional member of council under sections 10 and 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and the sections of this Act or a member of the council of the lieutenant Governor or chief commissioner of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable.

18. Notwithstanding any provision in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time make rules authorising at any meeting of the Governor-General's Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Governor-General in Council, and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions, as to subject or otherwise, as shall be in the said rules prescribed or declared. And notwithstanding any provisions in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governer in Council of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, and the lieutenant-Governor or chief commissioner of any province to which the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws and regulations have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable, may from time to time make rules for authorising at any meeting of their respective councils for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the annual financial statement of their respective local governments, and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions, as to subject or otherwise, as shall in the said rules applicable to such councils respectively, be prescribed or declared: provided that any rule made under this Act by a Governor in Council or by a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and any rule made under this Act by the Governor-General in Council shall be submitted for and shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council provided also that rules made under this Act shall not be subject to alteration or amendment at meetings for the purpose of making lews and regulations.

19. The local legislature of any province in India may, by Acts passed under and subject to the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and with the sanction of the Governor-General, but not otherwise, repeal or amend as to that province any law or regulation made either before or after the *passing of this Act* by any authority in India other than that local legislature.

20. It is hereby declared that in the twenty-second section of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, it was and is intended that the words "Indian territories now under the dominion of her Majesty" should be read and construed as if the words "or hereafter" were and had at the time of the passing of the said Act been inserted next after the word "now"; and, further, that the Acts third and fourth William the Fourth, chapter eighty-five, and sixteenth and seventeenth Victoria, chapter ninety-five, respectivly, shall be read and construed as if at the date of the enactment thereof respectively it was intended and had been enacted that the said Acts respectively should extend to and include the territories acquired after the dates thereof respectively by the East Indian Company, and should not be confined to ahe territories at the dates of the said enactments respectively in the possession and under the governmens of the said company.

21. Sections 13 t and 32 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, are hereby repealed and it is ensoted that:

(1.) If any additional member of council or any member of the council of a governer, lieutenant-governer, or chief commissoner appointed under the said Act or this Act, shall be absent from India or unable to attend to the duties of his office for a period of *two* consecutive months, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, the goveruer or the lieutenant-governer or chief commissioner to whose council such additional member or members may have been nominated (as the case may be) to declare by a notification published in thh *Government Gazette* that seat in council of such person has become vacant:

(2.) In the event of a vacancy occuring by the absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted of any such additional member or members of the council of a governer, lieutenant-governer, or chief commissioner it shall be lawful for the Governer-General, governor, lieutenant-governor, or chief commissioner, as the case may be, to nominate any person as additional member or members, as the case may be, in his place; and every member so nominated shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making laws and regulations for the terms of *two years* from the date of such nomination: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful by such nomination or by any other nomination made under this Act to diminish the proportion of non—official members directed by the Indian Council Act, 1861 to be nominated.

If the additional member so vacating be an elected member, the member nominated by the local authority in his place shall be a representative member, and elected in the same manner as the deceased or retiring member.

22. In this Act the expression "local legislature" means—

(1.) The governor in council for the purpose of making laws and regulations of the respective provinces of Fort St. George and Bombay: and

(2.) The council for the purpose of making laws and regulations ef the lieutenant governor or chief commissioner of any province to which the provisions of the Indian councils Act, 1861, touching the making of laws or regulations, have been or are hereafter extended or made applicable.

The expression "province" means any presidency, division, province, or territory over which the powers of any local legislature for the time being extend.

Nothing in this Act shall detract from or diminish the power of the Governor-General in Council at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

BODIES AND BRAINS IN EXAMINTIONS.

(*The Spectator.*)

We are not quite sure that we comprehend the precise object which Mr. Francis Galton is driving in his recent papers. Apparently he begins by laying it down as doctrine that high intellectual work does not injure young men's physique unless it be through a slight, and we may add, probably temporary, weakness of the eyesight produced by much reading under imperfect lights. Indeed, this is clearly his conviction, for in the third chapter of his latest pamphlet on bodily officiency, which contains the maturest and most trustworthy results of his untiring collection of facts, he makes the following interesting and suggestive statement:—"The number of Cambrige students who were measured is 1,905, and they were divided into three classes—(1.) high honour men, (2) low honour men and (3) poll men (that is to say, those who did not compete for honours, but took an ordinary pass degree). The result was that the physical effiiciency of the three classes proved to be almost exactly the same, except that there appeared to be a slight deficiency in eye-sight among the high honour men. Otherwise they were alike throughout; alike in their average bodily efficiency, and alike in the frequency with which different degress of bodily efficiency were distributed among them." The teaching of that statement clearly is that, as there is no difference between the bodily powers of the best students and of inferior men, there is no need for any examination except in study. The students are as strong as other people; consequently, if we pick the most successful students, say, for the different Civil Services, we pick the fittest men, those clearly being fittest who are mentally ablest, yet are not disqualified by physical debility. We should have said this was as inevitable a deduction as it was possible to draw; but it is not Mr. Galton's at all. On the contrary, he thinks that the Cambridge facts shew that success in examinations is no guarantee of physical qualifications—though it is, on the face of the figures, guarantee of average stength—and wants to institute a system of marks which, so far as it operates, will tell stongly in favour of comparative physique. The strongest and healthiest man will, if his marks are sufficient to prevail over the marks of the next competitor, win the contest, and be selected for the prize. Now, what is the use of that? We quite see the use of a pass examination in health for all appointments, because the State does not want to be burdened with invalids; and in the case of military officers, the pass certificate may be a high one, because a soldier sometimes needs a great reserve of endurance; but the use of a competition in physical force we do not see. TheState servant, even if he is a military officer, is not wanted to be more than competent in physique; and why should mental attainments be weighed in the race by marks given to needless qualifications, which, as Mr. Galton fully admits, may not be exceptionally present in the exceptionally able man, and may therefore serve, and often would serve, to keep him out? Be it observed that Mr. Galton is not one of the shallow observers who think that brain-power and sound health are incompatiable. He expressly admits, as in the passage we have quoted, that they are not; yet he desires to obtain expectional physique so much, that he risks, to gain it, some considerable loss of mental calibre. He would give Sandow, say, a thousand marks in five thousand, at the risk of his defeating a competitor nearly one fifth his superior in brains, and of the ordinary physique. Why?

The answer is, we suppose, that Mr. Galton, though he is far too accurately informed, and has seen too many students weighed and measured nad punched, to believe the ordinary falacy that cultivated men are sickly, is led away by a fallacy of another kind, that the higher the physique, the more useful will a State servant be. We question it altogether. Health of a kind, persistent health, however slight, is necessary to complete efficiency in all men; but sufficient health to do the work being granted, we doubt if surplus health is not a positive drawback. State work in the higher departments is now at least an affair of the mind, the able man being safer and more efficient, and therefore better worth State pay almost in the precise degree of his ability. Well, surplus health militates in most men slightly against that ability. The men who possess abounding health—health such as makes it pleasure to live, health such as Lytton tried to describe in "Margrave," and Hawthorne did describe in his soulless hero, the faun-descended Donatello—usually disinclines a man both to hard study and to severe or continuous mental exertion. Such a man wants to be "out," not "in." He stands close to Nature, and wants to enjoy her gifts, to drink the air, to exert his muscles, to feel the joy as of conquest over an unseen opponent, in performing some exhausting feat. The blood in his veins runs too swiftly, his heart beats too strongly, his sinews crave too fiercely for exertion, to permit him to tax his brain, and as a rule, at the period of adolescence, which is the period about to be fixed for competition by the new rules, he will not do it. There are exceptions no doubt, all around men in whom enormous strength and iron nerves are united to clear brains—Alexander the Great was an absolutely perfect instance, one in which the physique of a Greek god was united to the brain of a thinker of genius—but that is the usual rule. The specially strong man tires himself in indulging his strength, and then can learn but little, a proposition proved a few years ago in the Cornell University past all question. In that excessively interesting experiment, upon which such sums were expended, the object was to prove that severe bodily labour and high mental labour were absolutely compatible, and under most favourable conditions, and by men of most persistent temper, it was acknowledged to be a failure. The successful labourers could not be successful mental workers. It was not only that they were too tired, but that they lost the power of concentrating thought which, though there have been plenty of Hugh Millers, is given in youth, nine times out of ten, only to lads in whose veins the blood is not rolling too joyously. Doretello is never a reading man, and the youth with surplus health, and exercised muscles, and a heart which allows him to "cut the record" in a foot-race, looses therefore something in his mental equipment which in after-life he seldom regains. Moreover, if the work to be done is mainly sedentary, the work of a despatch or report writer here, or of a Judge or Commissioner in India, he will never be either as industrious or as thoughtful as the feebler man. Nature will be too strong for him, and tempt him out to play. Ask in any profession you will, and you will find the chiefs tell you that for solid, persistent, long-continued work, as well as thinking power, the men they like are men who are never ill, but who seem never quite well, who rather avoid over-exertion, whose pulses are never too full, and who when pressed, while they never stop, contract a look of weary lassitude. It is they, not those abounding in health, who display persistent energy, and who, when driven, can and do reveal a power of endurance, derived, we fancy, mainly from will, but in part from their reserve of untaxed vitality, which astonishes their physical superiors.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta Gazette.— *May* 7, 1889.

General.—Mr P C Lyon, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

Mr C C Stevens, Commissioner, Patna Division, is appointed to act as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Sir John Edgar, K C I E, C S I, or until further orders.

Mr J Beames, Commissioner, Bhagalpur Division, on special duty, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narainganj, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Babu Sitakant Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinajpur, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Rajshahye.

Babu Nogendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Dinajpur.

Babu Trailakhya Nath Bhuttacharjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, in charge of the Chupra Distillery, Sarun, is allowed leave for one day, under article 317 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 28th January last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Babu Jogendra Nath Deb, Munsif on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station of that district.

Babu Jogendra Nath Deb is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Dacca Munsifi, excluding the Small Cause Court Judge's jurisdiction. He is also vested with the powers conferred on District Judges by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure in cases where the amount of debts due from insolvents does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Captain A T Weller, 9th Bengal Infantry, is vested with power, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to try breaches of the rules made under section 26 of the Cantonment Act (XIII of 1889) in the Cantonment of Dorunda.

Major H O Woodhouse, 9th Bengal Infantry, is vested with powers under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to try breaches of the rules made under section 26 of the Cantonment Act [XIII of 1889] in the Cantonment of Buxa.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Hari Mohun Sinha of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Kandi Bench in the district of Murshidabad.

Babu Mohendra Chandra Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Bazitpore, in the district of Mymensingh, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—Moulvie Ahamed, Babu Baikunta Nath Roy, Babu Krishna Gobind Roy Chowdhry.

The under mentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Raigan, in the district of Dinajpur, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—Babu Rasick Lal Ghose, Babu Krishna Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Babu Guru Govind Sarkar Babu Govind Chandra Ghose, Babu Chandra Kisore Bose.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Regular Bench at Garulia, in the Barrackpur sub-division of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—Mr R P Ashton, Mr R Keddie, Babu Nobin Chandra Ghose, Babu Kedar Nath Bannerjee.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Ranchi, in the Lohardugga district, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—Mr Jas Benning Mr W H P Driver, Revd F C Boyd, Surgeon-Major F R Swaine, Mr T F Pepps.

Babu Basanta Kumar Ghose, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Miduapur, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Lolit Kumar Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Troylokya Nath Som, MA, BL, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Brahmanberiah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nanda Lal De, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 21st ultimo, appointing Babu Saroda Prosad Mookerjee to act as Munsif of Brahmanberiah.

Babu Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, Officiating Additional Sub-Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, viz. nine days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 [b] of the same Regulations, with effect from the date on which he was relieved.

Babu Dina Bundhu Mookerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Rampore Hat, in the district of Beerbhoom and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W H. ALLEN & CO.,
Publishers & Booksellers,
7 WELLESLEY PLACE, CALCUTTA.

Poetry.

THE WORKS OF ALFRED LORD TENNYSON POET LAUREATE. (Complete) Rs. 4-11

THE SELECTED POEMS OF MATTHEW PRIOR, with an introduction and Notes by Austin Dobson. 1 vol. Rs. 3 12. (Parchment Library.)

ELIZABETH BROWNINGS POETICAL WORKS A new edition in 6 vols. (Vols. I—V., Ready.) Rs 3-2 each volume.

THE POETICAL WORS OF JOHN MILTON, edited, with notes, explanatory and philological, by John Bradshaw, LLD, Fellow of the University, Madras 1 vol, Cr 8vo Rs. 4-11.

BALLADS, LYRICS AND SONNETS, by W. H. Longfellow (Golden Treasury Series). 1 vol. Fcp. 8vo. Rs. 2-13.

LYRICAL POEMS, by Alfred Lord Tennyson. Selected and annotated by Francis T. Palgrave, (Golden Treasury Series) 1 vol., Fcp. 8vo. Rs. 2-13.

DEMETER AND OTHER POEMS, by Alfred Lord Tennyson, D.C.L. 1 vol., fcp. 8vo. Rs. 3-12.

ASOLANDO; FANCIES AND FACTS, by Robert Browning. 1 vol., Fcp. 8vo. Rs. 3-2.

THE HUMAN TRAGEDY, by Alfred Austin; new and revised Edition. 1 vol., Cr. 8vo. Rs. 4 11.

VERSES WRITTEN IN INDIA. By Sir Alfred Lyall. Rs. 3-2.

ORIENTAL PUBICATIONS.

Hindustani.

FORBES, DUNCAN, LL.D.

HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY in the Persian character with the Hindi Words in Nagri also, and an English-Hindustani Dictionary in the English Character; both in one volume Roy. 8vo. Rs. 26-4.

SMALLER DICTIONARY, Hindustani and English, in the English Character. Rs 7-8.

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, with Specimens of writing, in the Persian and Nagari characters, Reading Lessons, and Vocabulary, 8vo. Rs. 6 9.

HINDUSTANI MANUAL, containing a compendious Grammar, Exercises for Translation, Dialogues, and Vocabulary, in the Roman Character. New edition, entirely revised, by J. T. Platts. 18mo. Rs. 2-3.

TOTA KAHANI; or, "Tales of a Parrot," in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Roy. 8vo. Rs. 5.

BAITAL PACHISI; or, "Twenty-five Tales of a Demon", in the Nagari Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Roy. 8vo. Rs. 5-10.

IKHWANU-S SAFA; or, "Brothers of Purity," in the Persian Character. Roy. 8vo. Rs. 7-13.

HOLROYD, COL. W. R. M. Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. Tas hil ul kalam, or Hindustani made easy. New and revised Edition. Crown 8vo. Rs. 3 12.

KEMPSON M., Director of Public Instruction in N. W. Provinces, 1862-78.

TAUBATU-U-NUSAH (Repentance of Nussooh) of Moulvi Haji Hafiz Nazir Ahmed of Delhi Edited with Notes and Index, Demy 8vo Rs. 7 13.

THE REPENTANCE OF NUSSOOH Translated from the original Hindustani tale, with an introduction by Sir William Muir, K. C. S I. Cr. 8vo. dele Rs.2-3.

THE SYNTAX AND IDIOMS OF HINDUSTANI, or Progressive Exercises in Translation with notes and Directions and Vocabularies, Cr. 8vo. Rs. 3-7.

PLATTS, J. T.

HINDUSTANI DICTIONARY. Dictionary of Urdu and Classical Hindi. Super. Roy. 8vo. Rs. 39-6.

GRAMMAR OF THE URDU OR HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE. 8vo. Rs. 7-8.

PRICE—ANNAS SIX MONTHLY:

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE.

KNOWLEDGE.

Simply Worded Exactly Described.

Monthly, Price As. 6. Annual Subscription (in advance) posted direct from England to any station in India, Rs. 6-8; posted from Calcutta to any station in India, Rs. 4-4. Intending Subscribers are invited to register their names with Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, the publishers of this magazine.

Work by Dr. Mortimer Granville.

Fcp 8vo. cloth. As. 10 each vol.

NERVE AND NERVE TROUBLES.
THE SECRET OF A GOOD MEMORY.
SLEEP AND SLEEPLESSNESS.
COMMON MIND TROUBLES.
THE SECRET OF A CLEAR HEAD.
HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OF LIFE.

W H ALLEN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELERS.
7, WELLESLEY PLACE, CALCUTTA.

WEST END WATCH MFG., CO'S.

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES

ARE PERFECT IN ALL POINTS.

ACURACY. DURABILITY. ELEGANCE.

All West End Watches are fully guaranteed and will be exchanged or repaired free of charges if any defect is found in the material of the workmanship; if used with reasonable care, they will last for a life time.

The undermentioned qualities are obtainable from most of the best watch dealers, or direct from our agencies:

"CAMPAIGN" medium size and "Civil" small size keyless lever watches guaranteed for 3 years.

	OPEN FACE.	HUNTING.	HALF-HUNTING.
Nickel Silver Case ...	Rs. 18-8	Rs. 20	Rs. 21-8
Sterling Silver Case...	„ 30-8	„ 33-8	...

"GUARD'S Watches keyless lever movement," large size

"Standard Quality."

Full plate movement, with the latest improvements.
In open face Nickel Silver Case. ... Rs. 25
„ Sterling „ „ ... „ 40
Guaranteed for 6 years.

"Special Quality."

Half plate movement, guaranteed for 3 years.
In Nickle Silver Case Rs. 20.

"THE BERNA."

A keyless lever watch of simplified construction.

In order to meet numerous demands for a low priced, but reliable watch, we are now manufacturing this remarkably excellent watch, the Berna in the construction of which are embodied some entirely new features.

The Berna is not to be compared with the low priced articles offered by other firms. The Berna is fitted with the most novel and accurate lever escapement ever made; it has a patent hand setting mechanism enamelled dial with sunk seconds, bold hands and figures and a handsomely finished nickel case.

It needs no other better recommendation than the maker's name.

Price with velvet lined case, spare spring glass.
Rs. 12. 12. only

When buying a watch outside our offices, see that it is stamped either with our name "West End Watch Company" or with the registered trade mark. "Beware of Spurious imitations."

Each Watch supplied in a velvet lined box with spare spring and glass per V.P.P., to any part of India and Burma.

Bombay: 25, Rompart Row. THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY. Calcutta: 7, Lyon's Range.
26th January 1899.

Ask for our new illustrated catalogues which contain full particulars.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size jewelled, enamelled* dials, bold figures and candian gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust-tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P. P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, Khandesh says:—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c. at Rs. 2 *each*. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore Satara says:—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector Sankutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., BOMBAY. 227

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN	Rs.
Per Month	1 2
„ Annum	11 8
„ Single Copy	0 2

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	15 0

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT

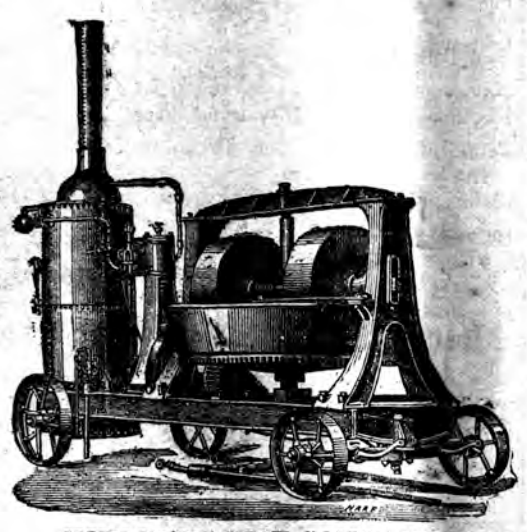
Per Line	4 0

JOHN FOWLER & CO., (Leeds) Limited.

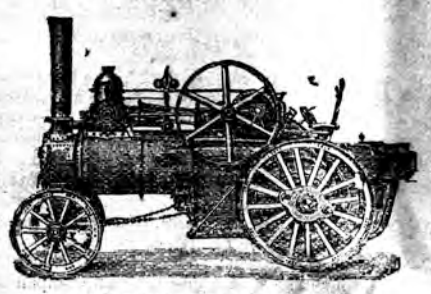
INDIAN BRANCH—5 MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA

HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK

Engines & Boilers 6 H. P. to 30 H. P., Steel Wire ropes, Winding and Pumping Machinery, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Portable Railway and Plant suitable for Contractors, Municipalities, Forest Work etc.



IMPROVED SELF CONTAINED SOORKEY MILL & ENGINE COMBINED



TRACTION ENGIN OR ROAD LOCOMOTIVE

MANUFACTURERS OF

NARROW-GAUGE FEEDER RAILWAYS WITH ROLLING STOCK AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENT,
COLLIERY PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY WITH SPECIAL IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INDIAN SOIL.
IRRIGATING MACHINERY,
MILL ENGINES AND BOILERS UP TO 2,000 I. H. P.
SPECIAL ENGINES FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THOS ROBINSON & SON, LD-,

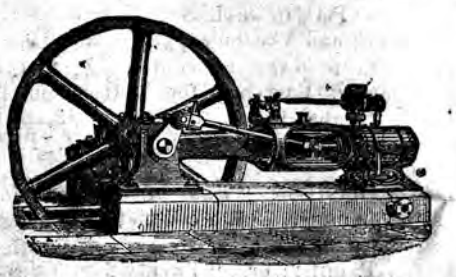
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.

FOR THEIR WELLKNOWN

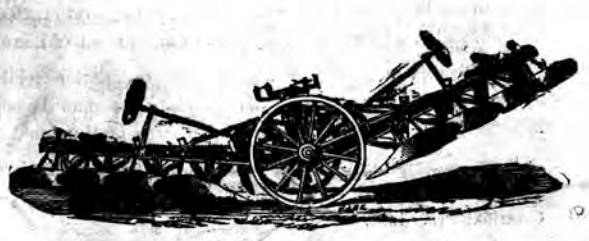
WOOD WORKING AND ROLLER FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WOOD WORKING TOOLS SUPPLIED TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS FULLY EQUIPPED ON THE MOST IMPROVED MODERN SYSTEM.

Illustrated Catalogues free on Application.



FIXED HORIZONTAL NGI N



PATENT BALANCE PLOUGH FOR STEAM CULTIVATION 145

WATERBURY WATCHES.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SERIES,		
"E"	Long-wind	Rs. 7 8 0
"J"	Short wind, stem set, enamelled dial, jewelled, seconds hand.	Rs. 13 0 0
"L"	Ladies, or wristlet watch enamelled dial, jewelled.	Rs. 13 0 0

The merits of Waterbury watches are too well known to need puffing. All are accurate time keepers, made by machinery with interchangeable parts and will be cheaply repaired by the Company when broken.

2,000 Manufactured every working day!!

Success long continued is the best evidence of the value of any article offered for sale.

May be obtained of dealers in all parts of the country, and from the under-mentioned Agents :

Macropolo and Co.	Calcutta and Bombay.
Soundy and Co.	Bombay.
Anderson and Co.	Madras.

At all Railway Book-stalls ; or from the Company's Offices in India.

268 *Church Lane, Bombay.*

DR. LALOR'S Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registered under the Trade Mark Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar, Calcutta.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The **EFFECT** of this Standard **PHOSPHORIC** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous,**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

191

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 188/2 BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Advertisements.

SUMMER FORM.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

but s unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London. 257

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not Granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age,	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 0

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old responsibilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Econominical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses. Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms reports, and of Particulars on application to.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9. Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS.
Agent, Calcutta.
149 *Russa Road South*

15

ENGLISH PRINTING PAPERS

JOHN DICKINSON & CO. LD

LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Printing, Writing, and Colored Papers

Large Stocks kept at our Calcutta Office No. 7, New China Bazar Street where Samples and Prices may be had on Application.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

H. W. CASLON & Co.'s TYPES,
B. WINSTON & SON'S INK,
AND
HOPKINSON & COPE'S PRESSES
AND PRINTING MATERIAL. 56

J. CALLARMAN
25 a DALHOUSIE SQUARE
CALCUTTA.
Telephone No. 130

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDALLIST
IN INDIA
FOR EXCELLENCY OF ROBBER STAMPS
IMPROVED RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS
PATENTEES AND MAKERS
OF THE
Self-Inking Stamp and Pad Protector,
Importers of all kinds of Novelty.
IN
SELF-INKING MACHINES & ACCESSORIES

Metal and Wood Engraving, a speciality:—Makers and Engravers of Peons' and other Badges, Stencil-plates, Door-plates, in Brass, Zinc, or Copper, Enumerators, Numbering Machines, both hand and self-inking; Metal-bodied Rubber Type for hand-printing, marking Ink Stamps, Ink Box, &c., Rs. 3 only.

Pattern Sheets, Price Lists, and Estimates, free by Post, on application. 196

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK

26

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,146
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£814,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£35,000
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1888, over	...	£512,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£340,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£100,500

Insurances effected on all systems.

ANNUITIES GRANTED.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED

Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

Branches all over India.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA:

1, *HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.*

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble R. Steel (Messrs. R. Steel & Co.) Merchant.

J. C. Macgregor Esq., Barrister-at-law and Receiver of the High Court, Calcutta,

W. A. Clarke, Esq., Solicitor (Messrs Morgan and Co.)

MORGAN & CO.,
Life Managers.

Prospectus and Report sent on application 175

GOLD MEDAL

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

38 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

MRS. GANGULI. B. A., G. M. C. B

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

CAN be consulted at her residence, 45 5. Baniatola Lane, College Square. Calcutta. Terms moderate.

THE

Combination Hair Oil,

The best and the most efficacious Hair Oil. Price, 8 oz. phial, 12 annas. Quart bottle, Rs. 2. Postage and packing charges extra, for Moffusil, one Rupee for a phial, and one Rupee and fourteen annas for a bottle. V. P. Post 2 annas extra. To be had at 45 5. Baniatola Lane, Calcutta. 150

A manager having experience and well up to accounts, is desirous of taking charge of a Zemindari or other concern, especially where there is order to be restored. Unexceptional reference. For further particulars apply to S. care of the Manager. 258

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 P. M.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.

(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.

(3) To declare a Dividend.

(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.

(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ALBERT BUILDING,
Bombay, 31st March 1890. 279

DERBY SWEEP 1890.—Tickets Rs. 10 each To be obtained from Capt. Stephens, Rangoon. T close on 31st May 1890. 289

THE "ENGLISHMAN

AND

THE "PIONEER"

AT THE

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To Readers!

		Rs.	A
1st Day.	Morning Delivery, per month ...	2	0
	Evening Delivery, per month ...	1	8
2nd Day.	Morning Delivery, per month ...	1	0

To Buyers!

1st Day.	The "Englishman," per year ...	45	0
	The "Pioneer," per year ...	48	0
2nd Day.	The "Englishman," per year ...	36	0
	The "Pioneer," per year ...	36	0
3rd Day.	The "Englishman" per year ...	24	0
	The "Pioneer," per year ...	24	0

This cancels all previous rates.

NOTE.—1. The "Pioneer" for the 1st and 2nd days will be posted from Allahabad, for the 3rd day from Calcutta.

2. Second and third days' papers will be supplied only *when available.*

3. The instalment rates for the above can be ascertained from the Calcutta or Allahabad Branch.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY

44, *DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET,*

CALCUTTA. 280

HAROLD & CO., { "THE CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT" } CALCUTTA

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency The Viceroy. H. E. The Commander-in-chief.

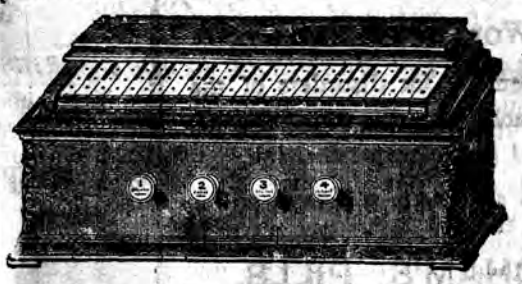
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, N W. P. and CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.

HAROLD & CO'S HARMONIUMS

			Rs.
The "Harmonino,	4 octs.	cash ...	90
The "Students'" Harmonium	5 octs.		120
The "Cottage"	Do	do	160
The "Bungalow"	Do	do	250
The "Chapel"	Do	do	350
The "Church"	Do	do	450
The Double Diapason	Do	do	550

For illustrations and full particulars, see our catalogue which may be had, post-free.



"HAROLD FLUTES"

3 octaves, 4 stops	cash	...	Rs. 125
3½ Do	Do	...	,, 150

"HARMONIFLUTES"

(Box-Harmoniums.)

From Rs. 40 to Rs. 95.

Musical Instruments of every description adapted for the performance of Indian Melodies, a large assortment to select from.

Catalogue, Post-Free.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Our stock of Musical Boxes, playing Indian Tune is unrivalled. The Boxes have been pronounced the most perfect in every respect by the best judges of indigenous music.

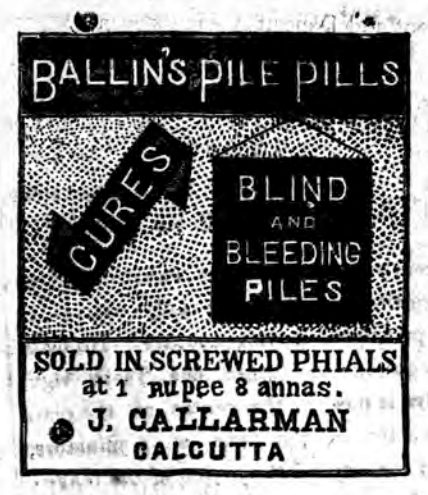
See our special list, for price and particulars.

HAROLD & CO.,

Importers of Music and Musical Instruments,

3 Dalhousie Square

CALCUTTA. 169



196

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

FOR BOTH SEXES.

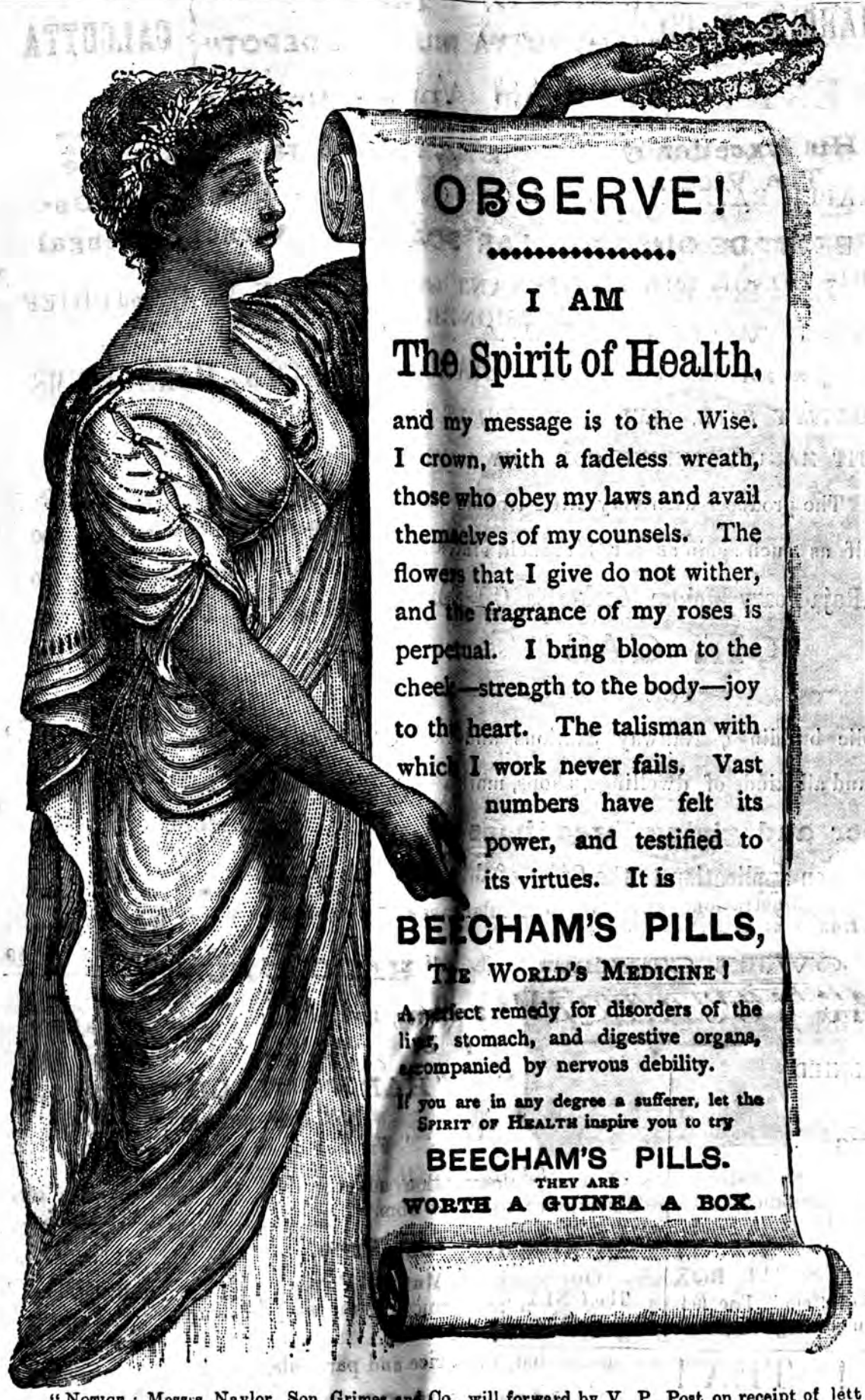
R. S. ALBERT & CO.'S COMPOUND PHOSPHORIC ELIXIR OF LIFE is the only safe and reliable Phosphoric remedy for the permanent cure of Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Hypochondriasis, Seminal Emissions, Brain Wreckage, Lowness of Spirits, Premature Decay of Vital Power, Mental Depression, Feeble Digestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite and Energy, and for Nervous Exhaustion caused by worry and overwork, excessive grief, early indiscretions, irregular habits and intemperence. Price per phial of one ounce, Rs. 2 Packing and postage, 6 annas. Three ounce phial, Rs. 6, including packing and postage. Eight ounce phial, Rs. 10, packing and postage free.

R. S. Albert & Co.'s Spleen Powder.

A specific for enlargement of spleen. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Packing and postage, 6 annas.

We have numerous testimonials, copies of which will be sent post-free on application to

R. S. ALBERT & CO
AGRA.



OBSERVE!

I AM

The Spirit of Health,

and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is

BEECHAM'S PILLS,

THE WORLD'S MEDICINE!

A perfect remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, accompanied by nervous debility.

If you are in any degree a sufferer, let the SPIRIT OF HEALTH inspire you to try

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

THEY ARE

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

"NOTICE: Messrs Naylor, Son, Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of lett sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates. 1*s.* ½*d.* size 14 annas per box, 2*s* 9*d.* size 2 Rupe per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount."

"Chemists and Store-keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES, & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street Calcutta.

275

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

PERFECTLY PEBBLE SPECTACLES

STRENGTHEN & PRESERVE THE SIGHT.

The principal ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their Patients.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

RAMPART ROW	HARE STREET	MOUNT ROAD
Bombay.	*Calcutta.*	*Madras.*

Price list free on application, Mr. Lawrence's pamphlet "Ignorance the cause of numerous eye diseases" post free 4½ annas. 218

T. E. BEVAN & CO.,

The London Musical Depot,

13 *Old Court House Street,*

CALCUTTA.

PIANOFORTES ... By all leading makes, New Pianos from Rs. 300 to 1,500. New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

BAND INSTRUMENTS AND FITTINGS. Sole Agents for F. BESSON & CO., London.

These Instruments have obtained 45 gold medals and are the best made, used by *all Bands* in every country.

Musical instruments of every description

New Illustrated Catalogues free.

274

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD.,

Capital and other Funds £435,473-8-8 on the 31st December 1888 inclusive of £50,000 to credit of the Guarantee Fund.

THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS OF THE POSITIVE

NOW AMOUNT TO

OVER

Twenty Lakhs of Rupees of Government Papers

HELD BY THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES FOR PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

There are no Investments in Miscellaneous Securities.

The Positive Rates for the Assurance of the Lives of Native Gentlemen have been fixed by eminent European Actuaries are moderate and many leading Native Gentlemen have signified their approval of them.

Prostectus, Deed of Trust, Proposal Forms, and all other information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,

Manager.

104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

C. RINGER & CO.

HAVE IN HAND

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine cases

Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

FOR SALE

AT

THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

10, *Hare Street, Calcutta.*

Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle

18

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No claps or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street Calcutta. 25

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

MANSFIELD'S

IMPROVED PATENT OIL GAS APPARATUS

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS OF GREAT STRENGTH AND PURITY

AT A MUCH CHEAPER RATE THAN COAL GAS OR GASOLINE

GAS CAN BE MADE ON A SIMILAR SCALE

Prices from £50 upwards

AN APPARATUS WILL LAST A LIFE TIME

A BOY CAN OPERATE IT.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE, SIMPLE, EFFICIENT

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY BOMBAY REPORTS:

"The manufacture of Gas is very simple. The producer with very little trouble makes a very large quantity of Gas, indeed we can make half as such again as Mr. Mansfield states in his circulars."

Supplied to the order of the Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C.I.E. Member of the Viceroy's Council.

OIL GAS

FOR

Rajas' Palaces, Barracks, Municipalities, Public buildings, Railway Stations and Carriages, Tramcars, Mills, Tea and Indigo factories and all kinds of dwellings, shops, markets &c. &c.

From 8 to 200 Lights—cheaper and giving three times more light than kerosine oil

Full particulars on application to the Office of this paper, or to

EDWIN MANSFIELD & SONS Gas Engineers and Oil Merchants

140 GREAT CLOWES STREET, MANCHESTER. 239

IF YOU REQUIRE

STRONG SERVICEABLE WELL-FINISHED
HARNESS.

GOOD COMFORTABLE WALKING
BOOTS & SHOES.

SPECIALITIES OF THE BEST MAKE
SADDLES.

Variety in Whips, Sticks, Sporting Requisites, Lawn Tennis, Racquet Bats, Balls, Shoes, New Goods, &c., and latest improvements.

GO TO

W. M. MASSON & CO.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS & BOOT MAKERS,

2, Esplanade Row,

CALCUTTA.

The ONLY HOUSE, where you can depend on a really good articles at reasonable prices. 252

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Indian Tea is the finest, and is now used by every body. The cheapest and best is supplied by

THE

INDIAN TEA SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED

25, MANGOE-LANE,

Whose teas have been used regularly by

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,

and have also been recently supplied for the use of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES

during his tour in Northern India.

They also obtained a prize Medal and certificate of merit at the Poona Exhibition 1888.

—o—

EXTRA CHEAP TEAS

EXCELLENT QUALITY.

Send your own tins to be filled to our Godown, north end Tea Warehouse, Armenian Ghat. Broken Tea, 4 As., Strong Pekoe Dust, 4½ As., Souchong, 5 As., Pekoe Souchong, 6 As., and finer teas at proportionately cheap prices. Mofussil orders, packing extra, cash or V. P. Handsome show-card, free to buyers of 5 lbs. 262

এই দোকান রামপুর বোয়ালীয়াতে আদি স্থাপিত। স্বর্ণ ও রৌপ্যের নানাপ্রকার অলঙ্কার চাঁদীর বাসন, মুদ্দা সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত হয় ও বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে। কম মজুরিতে সামান্য পাইনে অল্প ওজনে পুরা ভড়কে প্রস্তুত হয়। অর্দ্ধ আনার ডাক টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়। ক্যাটালগের লিখিত "মজুরিস্থলে" প্রতি তোলার মজুরি বুঝিতে হইবে।

শ্রীবিপীন বেহারি ধর।

রাণীবাজার রামপুর বোয়ালিয়া

254 জেলা রাজসাহী।